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Korean Affairs Report



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31 October 1984

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

REPORTAGE ON INTER-KOREAN ECONOMIC TALKS

Proposal Viewed

SK130538 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 13 Oct 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Inter-Korea Economic Talks"]

[Text] Yesterday the Seoul government made another proposal for convening talks to promote economic cooperation between South and North Korea. They would be attended by governmental and private-sector representatives of both halves of the divided peninsula.

The government expressed the hope that the proposed economic conference may lead to the establishment of a permanent institution for promoting inter-Korean trade and economic cooperation.

In a letter delivered to North Korea through Panmunjom, Deputy Prime Minister-Economic Planning Minister Sin Pyong-hyun told his Pyongyang counterpart that such a conference and organization would provide momentum for the stalled economic relations and serve to achieve national reconciliation.

Minister Sin's proposal called for delegations that would include private business interests as well as government representatives. It would be headed by officials of vice-ministerial rank.

Similar appeals for economic exchanges have been made by both sides, but few concrete procedures were suggested. Seoul's proposal allows Pyongyang to choose the date and site for any such meetings.

The overture came at an opportune time as the first flow of commodities across the border in nearly four decades has broken the ice, so to speak. North Korea's relief goods meant for our flood victims were delivered without a hitch, thus improving chances of further exchanges.

This is a hopeful sign that other such well-meaning contacts in nonpolitical and humanitarian areas might prove successful provided they are carried out in good faith, free of political considerations.

Both South and North Korea stand to gain much from mutual aid arrangements. North Korea boasts many mineral, forestry and other energy resources, while South Korea has more arable land and a vibrant economy.

Various production indexes and export figures attest to South Korea's higher living standards and sophisticated industrialization. Thus we can offer the less developed North a host of farm produce as well as a cornucopia of manufactured goods.

Seoul's open-minded acceptance of Pyongyang's offer of relief goods was intended to facilitate broader economic and humanitarian cooperation leading to a lasting, peaceful relationship.

Now that the South has responded favorably to the North's offer on humanitarian grounds, there is no reason why Pyongyang should not agree to our proposal for economic talks.

On August 20, President Chon Tu-hwan proclaimed that Seoul is ready to provide the North with goods and technical know-how as part of extensive economic cooperation.

The offer was preceded by a 20-point proposal for joint development of natural resources, tourist spots and fishing grounds. These pilot projects were designed to allow free travel and postal service in addition to economic collaboration.

Both proposals fell on deaf ears, as had all our previous offers. We are not interested in any contest of productivity, technical excellence or affluence. Certainly it is clear to all by now that Pyongyang is not match for Seoul in these respects.

There can be no doubt that Minister Sin is genuinely interested in realizing limited economic and trade exchanges to begin with. If and when North Korea agrees to our constructive proposal for an economic cooperation arrangement, it could serve as a catalyst for expanded cooperation in additional fields of mutual concern.

Systematic Approach

SK130145 Seoul YONHAP in English 0124 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Text] Seoul, 13 Oct (OANA-YONHAP)--The South Korean proposal to create a permanent inter-Korean economic cooperation body is aimed at providing a systematic apparatus for the effective and continuous implementation of trade and economic cooperation between the two Koreas, observers here said.

The proposal for inter-Korean economic talks to discuss forming the permanent organization, which came on the heel of calls for the resumption of sports talks and Red Cross meetings, was an expression of the South's consistent effort to improve inter-Korean relations and achieve national reconciliation, they said.

Pointing out that the South has accepted materials offered by North Korea for flood victims not because the South needed the materials but because it

wanted to set a precedent for humanitarian inter-Korean assistance and provide a breakthrough in the improvement of inter-Korean relations, the observers said Friday's proposal was made in the same context.

"This is the time for us to use the recent delivery of materials for flood victims to improve inter-Korean relations. Such an improvement should be made to cover economic exchanges and cooperation rather than being limited to such humanitarian projects as the question of dispersed families or athletic exchanges," a spokesman for the deputy prime minister's office said.

"This is the time for us to use the recent delivery of materials for flood victims to improve inter-Korean relations. Such an improvement should be made to cover economic exchanges and cooperation rather than being limited to such humanitarian projects as the question of dispersed families or athletic exchanges," a spokesman for the deputy prime minister's office said.

The spokesman added that the proposal for an inter-Korean economic meeting between the economic authorities of the government and representatives of private economic organizations, headed by vice minister-level officials, is consistent with the South Korean Government's unification policy seeking dialogue and is aimed at finding a breakthrough in the improvement of inter-Korean relations under the control of government authorities.

"The fact that the proposed economic meeting includes representatives of private economic organizations and that the government expressed the resolve to encourage our businessmen and industries to participate in inter-Korean economic exchanges and cooperation is a realistic and reasonable step..." he said.

This step stems "from the recognition that the effective implementation of inter-Korean trade and economic cooperation needs not only governmental efforts but also the participation of private economic bodies, which should play a major role in any such inter-Korean trade or joint-venture investments," the spokesman said.

"For effective and continuous implementation of trade in commodities and economic cooperation, there should be technical and working-level talks by various sectors. For such talks, it is unavoidable to establish a permanent organization," he said.

It was the second time that the South Korean Government has proposed establishment of an inter-Korean economic organization. South Korea had proposed in June 1978 that the South and North organize a private economic cooperation body for the promotion of trade and capital cooperation.

Analysts specializing in North Korean affairs said that the trucks, locomotives, television sets and textiles products the North is importing from Japan could be supplied by the South without any problem, while the coal and iron ore the South imports could be easily obtained from the North.

Most of the 327 million U.S. dollars worth of machinery, textiles, chemicals and steel products North Korea imported from Japan last year could be supplied by the South, the analysts said.

In 1982, North Korea recorded 3.3 billion dollars in trade volume--1.5 billion dollars in exports and 1.8 billion dollars in imports. The North's items were coal, iron ore, lead and zinc, according to the analysts.

They said that the South and North should be able to seek common prosperity through economic cooperation in light of the North's export-import structure.

In a move to attract foreign investment and to expand trade with capitalist countries, North Korea recently enacted a new law enabling the communist country to make joint ventures with foreign countries.

But the North's open-door overture is not drawing attention from the Western nations whose loans North Korea has reneged on.

Under such circumstances, the South Korean Government's proposal for trade and economic exchanges with the North showed its confidence, based on its far superior economic capacity, the analysts said.

CSO: 4100/018

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

KCNA RIDICULES SOUTH PREMIER'S DEFICIT REMARKS

SK170404 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0349 GMT 17 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 17 Oct (KCNA)--The South Korean puppet prime minister, answering an opposition "assemblymen's" interpellation at the "National Assembly", mumbled that, though the payments deficit had come to Dlrs 1,500 million by the end of August, that's nothing so serious, and "a balance will be maintained" in international payments after 1986, according to a report of "First Radio" in Seoul.

This was a scream of a puppet touched on the raw.

The military fascist clique, weighed with foreign loans to the tune of Dlrs 50,000 million, set "guarantee of international payments" as the preferential task and have made a desperate bid to this end. But the payments deficit augmented Dlrs 210 million in July and Dlrs 190 million in August to hit the Dlrs 1,500 million mark, far higher than the one billion dollar "ceiling for the year."

"Improvement" of international payments is unthinkable for the dependent economy of South Korea where import must be increased, if export is to be boosted, and the rising international interest rate and the devaluation of South Korean currency compared with the dollar constantly bring additional burden to the foreign debts. It is destined to go from bad to worse.

The claim of the puppet was a ridiculous drivel for concealing the real state of the worsening economy and creating the impression that an economic "stability" was forthcoming.

CSO: 4100/021

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

KCNA DENOUNCES U.S. FOR MAKING SOUTH COLONY

SK151021 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1011 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 Oct (KCNA)--Broad public circles of the world denounce the crimes of U.S. imperialism and its stooge, the South Korean puppet clique, in reducing South Korea to the U.S. imperialists' colony and aggressive military base.

Walter Bipat, member of the parliament of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana and secretary general of the Guyanese Committee for supporting Korea's reunification, said that the U.S. imperialists who occupied South Korea in place of the Japanese imperialists in 1945, have converted South Korea into their complete colony and overseas aggressive base, seizing the political, economic and military control over South Korea.

The Malagasy paper MATIN in a commentary said that the South Korean puppet regime is a marionette regime without any power and a despicable tool for executing the U.S. imperialists' policy of the colonial enslavement and war policy.

Albert Marouani, professor of Nice University of France, said that the South Korean successive military "regimes" were established and dissolved at the direct instigation of the United States.

The Iranian paper JOMSHIE ISLAMI noted that the U.S. imperialists have enforced a policy of colonial culture in the fields of the press, education and culture of South Korea under the cloak of the "aid."

The Bangladesh Labour Party said in its statement:

It is the United States which bosses the show in South Korea today and the South Korean "regime" is nothing but a U.S. imperialist aggressive tool without any independence or sovereignty.

The United States holds control on all domains of South Korea, political, economic, cultural and military, by using the local aggressive tool. No wonder traitor Chon Tu-hwan himself confessed that "South Korean politics is ruled by the United States."

The Indian paper SAKSHI noted that the United States not only holds the supreme command of the South Korean puppet army but also has the right to freely commandeer and use man power and material resources of South Korea any moment.

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

VIGILANCE AGAINST NORTH'S 'AGGRESSIVE ATTEMPTS' URGED

SK140230 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 14 Oct 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Pyongyang's Spy Networks"]

[Text] Despite North Korea's continual plotting against the South, we have always expected it to come to its senses one day. That is why we have repeatedly urged Pyongyang to respond to our calls for dialogue.

It was for the same reasons that we recently accepted Pyongyang's offer of relief goods for our flood victims despite the fact that we actually did not need their help. It was not because we couldn't fathom Pyongyang's actual intent in making such an offer. Rather we were eager to establish momentum to improve chances for an inter-Korean reconciliation.

When we think of the hideous acts perpetrated by the northern communists against this republic—not the least of which was the Rangoon massacre last year—we cannot help feeling emotional indignation. Nonetheless, we have painstakingly demonstrated perseverance. Only two days ago for instance, we offered Pyongyang South-North economic cooperation that would benefit both sides.

Thus we were disappointed anew to learn yesterday of North Korea's relentless scheme to undermine our society, as evidence in the recent cracking of six Pyongyang espionage rings.

The Defense Security Command said yesterday it has arrested six North Korean spies who have been engaged in agitating social disturbances, especially on the nation's college campuses. According to the command, some of them were recruited by Pyongyang operatives from among Korean residents in Japan and then sent to South Korea disguised as college students or members of athletic clubs.

Besides their mission to stir up campus agitation, others were arrested while collecting information concerning military activities and facilities in the South.

The arrested spies, some of whom received espionage training in North Korea, spread false rumors and leaflets designed to spark anti-government sentiment in the South. They also sought to recruit other agents.

This latest exposure of northern espionage activities attests to Pyongyang's duplicity. A look backward provides innumerable examples. The northern communists unleashed the Korean War just a week after launching a peace offensive. They began to construct underground tunnels beneath the Demilitarized Zone shortly after issuing the historic joint statement with Seoul in 1972. Their proposal for tripartite talks among South and North Korea and the United States was made just one day before Pyongyang perpetrated the bombing massacre in Rangoon last October.

The latest round-up of Pyongyang's spies adds new testimony proving North Korea's relentless pursuit of its goal to communize the Korean peninsula. Pyongyang's strategy calls for toppling the incumbent government in the South by violent means. Thus they have been attempting to use students in the South as their "revolutionary mainstream" in hopes of getting laborers and farmers to join their efforts to cause chaos in our society.

We must make Pyongyang understand that all their attempts are futile. We, on the other hand, should be more aware of the true characteristics of North Korea's communists. The communist poison is concealed in sugar-coated pills labeled with slogans touting "democracy."

The Pyongyang regime seems to be resorting to such strategies to ensure its survival in the face of mounting economic and political woes in the North. The communists' latest peace gesture is undoubtedly aimed at the international community where Pyongyang's reputation has been repeatedly soiled because of its terrorist inclinations.

Now is the time for the Pyongyang communists to understand that their hackneyed tactics will earn them nothing but self-destruction. It is time for Pyongyang to discontinue wasting its efforts on reckless aims. They should instead save their energy for improving the living standards of their people.

To convince Pyongyang's communists to cease their aggressive attempts, we must be better prepared by stepping up our vigilance. We must make them understand that they have no other choice but to accomplish a true reconciliation with the South.

CSO: 4100/018

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

UNGA DELEGATES SAID TO HAIL UNIFICATION

SK170401 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0335 GMT 17 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 17 Oct (KCNA)--Delegates of many countries to the 39th United Nations General Assembly voiced full support to the Korean people's struggle for the reunification of the country, according to a report from the UN headquarters.

The GDR foreign minister fully supported the demand of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for making the U.S. forces withdraw from South Korea and achieving the peaceful reunification of the country on a democratic basis without any outside interference and its proposal for tripartite talks.

The Ukrainian foreign minister said that the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic had always supported the struggle of the Korean people for forcing the U.S. troops out of South Korea and reunifying the country on a democratic basis and in a peaceful way.

He manifested support to the DPRK's proposals for actually easing the tensions on the Korean peninsula and achieving the reunification of the country.

The Rwandan minister of foreign affairs and cooperation voiced support to the independent reunification policy of the Workers' Party of Korea, saying that divided nations had the right to reunify their countries without any outside interference.

The Tanzanian foreign minister extended support to the Korean people's efforts for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The Mongolian foreign minister said that the proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for National Reunification was entirely just and that the Mongolian Government would continue to support the struggle of the Korean people for the peaceful reunification of the country on a democratic basis, without outside interference.

The Lesotho foreign minister hoped for the realization of the desire of the Korean people for the peaceful reunification of the country, free from foreign interference.

The Vietnamese foreign minister expressed support to the DPRK's proposal for tripartite talks for forcing the U.S. troops to withdraw from South Korea and realizing a peaceful reunification of the country.

The Guinea-Bissau foreign minister said his country supported the policy of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and hailed the efforts of the Korean people for its realization.

The minister of state for foreign affairs and cooperation of Equatorial Guinea called upon the governments of all countries to actively support and encourage the Korean people's cause of national reunification.

The foreign minister of the Yemen Arab Republic expressed the belief that the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea would be achieved without interference of any outside forces.

CSO: 4100/021

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

SOUTH REVERES KIM IL-SONG, KIM CHONG-IL

SK162227 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1522 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 Oct (KCNA)--The South Korean people express ardent feelings of reverence for the great leader President Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il who have shown profound love and solicitude for the flood-victims in South Korea, according to radio "Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification."

A certain Chang in Mapo District, Seoul, said to his fellow victims:

I could hardly keep back my tears when I heard the news of the North's held.

Who on earth but General Kim Il-song would send such a huge amount of rice and textiles for us, poor people.

There is not such a kind man in the world as General Kim Il-song.

A peasant surnamed Choe in Kangnung, South Korean Kangwon Province, had this to say: The flood took away everything from us, farmland and property, but we are not frustrated and have a prospect since General Kim Il-song is so much concerned about us, not forgetting us.

A flood victim surnamed Yi in Kangso District, Seoul, said:

It is only General Kim Il-song who reads the minds of us poor people and takes care of them.

Indeed, General Kim Il-song's love is the profound love for all Koreans. and he is the father of our nation.

General Kim Il-song is the only man whom we must believe in and follow.

A certain Kim in Chongno District, Seoul, told his relatives who suffered flood damages as follows:

Rice, textiles, cement and medicines are from none other than General Kim Il-song and the dear leader Mr Kim Chong-il.

We should convey the story about their love as deep as ocean down through generations.

A certain Pak in Kangdong District, Seoul, and flood-victims there highly praised General Kim Il-song and the dear leader Mr Kim Chong-il saying they are the saviors of their life and benevolent leaders, and shouted at the top of their voice "Long live General Kim Il-song!" and "long live the dear leader Mr Kim Chong-il!"

CSO: 4100/021

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

NORTH KOREAN 'MILITARY ALLIANCES' WITH CHINA, USSR REVIEWED

Seoul NAEWOE TONGSIN in Korean No 393 20 Jul 84 pp 1S-10S

[Article: "Trends of North Korea's 'Military Alliance Pacts' with China and the USSR in their 23rd Year"]

[Text] In connection with the 23rd anniversary of the signing (6 July and 11 July 1961) of the "friendship treaties and mutual aid pacts," the military alliance pacts which form the tripartite relationship of the northern part of the Korean Peninsula, North Korea, the Soviet Union, and China have striven to strengthen and develop their friendly, cooperative relations through the mass media while carrying out various commemorative events such as commemorative receptions for each other's ambassadors.

Both the "Korean-Soviet Pact" (6 July) and the "Korean-Chinese Pact" (11 July) stipulate that if either of the signatories suffers armed aggression, the other party will "provide undelayed military and other aid" and both are alliance pacts concluded by Kim Il-song when he visited Moscow and Beijing in 1961.

The events carried out each year on these days, just 5 days apart, between Moscow and Pyongyang and Peking and Pyongyan have been barometers measuring Soviet-North Korean and Chinese-North Korean relations.

This year, these events were carried out in the midst of changing circumstances around the Korean Peninsula, shortly after China's Hu Yao Bang's visit to North Korea (May) and Kim Il-song's trip to the USSR and Eastern Europe (May and June), thus drawing even more attention.

The following is a comparative analysis of the media reportage and the various events held between the Soviet Union and North Korea, and China and North Korea.

Looking first at Soviet-North Korean trends, on 5 July, 2 days prior to the anniversary of the pact, the USSR's ambassador to Pyongyang, N. Shubnikov invited North Korea's party and government cadre to a commemorative reception he gave at the embassy, after which North Korea's acting ambassador to the Soviet Union, Yi Tu-yol, held a reception at the embassy in Moscow for high ranking Soviet officials on 6 July.

Along with these official affairs, both sides took turns in holding various affairs such as commemorative meetings, evening parties, or motion picture viewing sponsored by the civilian "friendship association". In addition, the party organs PRAVDA and NODONG SINMUN carried commemorative editorials entitled "Good Prospects" (6 July) and "Indomitable Friendship Among Class Brothers" (6 July).

Looking at the stature of the persons attending the receptions given by the Soviet and the North Korean ambassadors, both sides featured a large-scale upgrading compared to previous years.

North Korea sent economic and diplomatic figures from the party, government, and military such as Vice President Pak Song-ch'ol (5th rank), Foreign Affairs Minister Kim Yong-nam, General Staff Chief O Kuk-yol, and Vice Premier Son Chin-t'ae; this differs greatly in comparison with last year when North Korea sent the then 25th rank Kye Ung-t'ae (see Table 1, "Attendees at Receptions by DPRK/USSR Ambassadors")

Table 1. Attendees at Receptions by DPRK/USSR Ambassadors

North Korea	
1983	1984
Pak Song-ch'ol (vice president, 5th rank)	Kye Ung-t'ae (vice premier, 25th rank)
Kim Yong-nam (foreign minister, 25th rank)	Kim Yong-ch'ae (communications minister)
O Kuk-yol (chair, Joint Chiefs, 14th rank)	Pak Chung-kuk (People's Armed Forces vice minister)
Min-Kong Chin-t'ae (vice premier, 21st rank)	Kil Chae-kyong (Party International Department deputy director)
Ch'oe Chong-kun (foreign trade minister)	
Yi Chong-mok (foreign affairs vice minister)	
Ch'oe T'ae-pok (foreign affairs vice minister)	
Yi Sang-t'ae (culture and art vice minister)	
Kim Chong-u (external economic affairs vice minister)	
O Mun-hwan (Friendship Association vice chair)	
Yi Pong-hui (Friendship Association vice chair)	

Soviet Union

1983

(Busygin)
(timber, pulp and paper, and wood processing industry minister)
(Semenisut'u)
(party department deputy director)
(K'aset'u)
(deputy minister of internal affairs)
affairs)

1984

(P'allayep'u)
(deputy chairman, Presidium)
Talyzin
(Council of Ministers deputy chairman)
(Ryabov)
(chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations)
(Suminoropsuk'i)
(deputy director, party International Department)
(Kapitsa)
(deputy minister of foreign affairs)

At the same time, compared to last year when it sent the minister of timber, pulp and paper, and wood processing industry, the Soviet Union sent a much higher delegation including (Ttaleyp'u), the deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet; Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers' (Suminoropsuk'i), deputy director of the International Department of the CPSU [Communist Party of the Soviet Union] and Kapitsa, deputy minister of foreign affairs to the reception given at the embassy in Moscow by Ambassador Yi Tu-yol.

Also, in the media North Korea has made unprecedented use of such terms as "friendly neighbor" and "class brother" in reference to the USSR to emphasize their recently close relations and has claimed "the expansion and development of mutual relations in all areas" while praising the "successes" and emphasizing the significance of Kim Il-song's recent visit to the Soviet Union; at the same time, the USSR has cited the success of Kim Il-song's visit as a "sign of the solidarity of both socialist nations in the struggle against imperialism" while emphasizing socialist nations' "unity of action" and mutual cooperation in diplomatic strategy.

In particular, at the reception on 5 July to which he invited Pak Song-ch'ol and the others, (Shubnikov) laid out in detail the main topics of discussion when Kim Il-song visited the Soviet Union, saying that they were: a broad discussion of the issues of Soviet-North Korean cooperation; a general analysis of relations between the CPSU and the North Korean Workers Party (KWP) as well as between the Soviet Union and North Korea as a whole; and, a discussion on practical measures for strengthening relations between the two sides. It was said that in particular he stated that there was discussion on the "Korean-Soviet Pact" during the series of talks and that he noted that that pact "is an important factor guaranteeing the peace and security o the Far East and has particular significance in that regard."

Avoiding the terminology "tripartite talks," Shubnikov also stated that "the realization of the important proposals of North Korea which include the concluding of a nonaggression pact, arms reductions, and the Korean Peninsula as a nuclear free zone, will basically improve the situation in the Korean Peninsula," thus not going beyond a pledge to support the North Korean plan for reunification. Regarding North Korea's domestic politics, he said that "the Soviet Union rejoices with brotherly emotion the successes achieved in socialist construction under the leadership of the KWP headed by Comrade Kim Il-song" while not going beyond a very diplomatic statement on the Kim's father-son succession. In response, Kim Yong-nam claimed that "the 'Korean-Soviet Pact' has great significance in solidifying the two countries' class bonds and militant solidarity" while stressing that the pact "is a guarantee for defending the peace of Asia and the world." Kim also consistently flattered the Soviets, saying that Kim Il-song's visit to the Soviet Union was "an epochal event that set up a new milestone in the annals of Korean-Soviet friendship" as well as a "very satisfactory and happy event that bore great fruit."

On the other hand, looking at relations between North Korea and China around the time of the signing of the pact (11 July), starting on 7 July China's Foreign Friendship Association and the "China-Korea Friendship Association" invited North Korea's ambassador to Beijing, Kim Ch'ang-kyu, to a jointly sponsored commemorative reception; this was followed by a friendship meeting given by North Korea's Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries (9 July) and a reception to which North Korea's chief delegate to the Armistice Committee, Yi T'ae-ho, invited Wang Jian, who is a Chinese member of the Armistice Committee, along with other related persons (11 July).

Chinese-North Korean events comparable to the trend of Soviet Union-North Korean events were of course the receptions given in their legations by both countries' ambassadors to which they invited each other's high ranking party and government cadre; on 9 July North Korea's temporary acting ambassador to Beijing Kim Ch'ang-kyu gave a reception in Beijing attended by such high ranking cadre as Geng Biao, vice chairman of the National People's Congress [NPC] Standing Committee, and He Zhengwen, vice chairman of the Chinese Joint Chiefs of Staff.

The reception given by the Chinese ambassador to Pyongyang, Zong Kewen, was attended by such North Korean cadre as Vice President Pak Song-ch'ol, Foreign Affairs Minister Kim Yong-nam, Vice Minister of the People's Armed Forces Paek Hak-rim, and Pyongyang City Party Responsible Secretary So Yun-sok.

Table 2. Attendees at Receptions by DPRK/PRC Ambassadors

North Korea			
1983		1984	
O Chin-u (People's Armed Forces Minister, 4th rank)		Pak Song-ch'ol (vice president, 5th rank)	
Ho Tam (Foreign Affairs Minister, 20th rank)		Kim Yong-nam (foreign affairs minister, 14th rank)	
Kim Kwan-sop (Chairman, Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries)		Paek Hak-nim (People's Armed Forces vice minister, 16th rank)	
Pak Chung-kuk (People's Armed Forces Vice Minister)		So Yun-sok (Pyongyang City Responsible secretary, 17th rank)	
		Kim Kwan-sop (chairman, Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries)	
China			
1983		1984	
Wu Xueqian (Minister of Foreign Affairs)		Geng Biao (Party advisor, Vice Chairman of the NPC)	
Gong Dafei (Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs)		Jiang Guanghua (Deputy Director, party Foreign Affairs Department)	
Jiang Guanghua (Deputy Director, party Foreign Affairs Department)		He Zhengwen (Vice Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff)	
Zhang Zhen (Vice Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff)		Huang Yukun (Assistant chief, General Political Department, PLA)	

These personages attending the Chinese-North Korean events cover the influential high ranking cadre from party, government and military, and in the case of North Korea, it appears as though aware of their precedent with the Soviet Union, they were trying to place identical emphasis on China. This can be seen in having Vice President Pak Song-ch'ol attend as the highest cadre and in having Foreign Affairs Minister Kim Yong-nam, who had followed Kim Il-song throughout his trip to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, also attend the Chinese events where he made a statement on "Korean-Chinese friendship".

In the speeches given by both sides at these affairs, North Korea mainly discussed mutual interchange by the leaders while claiming "consanguinal

cooperative relations," whereas China reaffirmed "the development of continuing friendship" between both sides and the "solidarity" of its support for North Korea's reunification policy.

At the 10 July reception held at the embassy in Pyongyang, Chinese ambassador Zong Kewen lengthily asserted in regard to the significance of the "Korean-Chinese pact" that "it has unceasingly strengthening solidarity and cooperation in all areas such as politics, economics, military affairs, and culture, that it has furthered the socialist construction of both countries, and that it has made positive contributions to protecting the peace of Asia and the world" while displaying the closeness of North Korea and Chinese relations.

After referring again to the importance of the consecutive visits by Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping and Kim Il-song and Kim Chongil in recent years, Zong Kewen said that he "fervently congratulated North Korea on the conduct of a successful foreign visit" in regard to Kim Il-song's visit to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe: even though this was a comment of courtesy, it did show understanding and support for North Korea's diplomatic policy and line.

Regarding North Korea's reunification plan and "tripartite talks," Zong Kewen added that the Chinese "strongly supported them from an immovable standpoint."

Next Kim Yong-nam indicated that North Korea will continue to walk a balanced diplomatic line between the Soviet Union and China in spite of the visit to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe by asserting that inasmuch as "strengthening and developing Korean-Chinese friendship is our consistent guideline, we will always fight on shoulder-to-shoulder with the brotherly Chinese people."

Considering the above, the distinguishing characteristic of the events of the 23rd anniversaries of North Korea's "friendship and mutual aid pacts" with the Soviet Union and China is that North Korea, which in the past had neglected its events with the Soviet Union in comparison with its events with China, raised its events with the Soviet Union to the same level as its events with China. This can be interpreted as part of the policy of further expanding and strengthening through Kim Il-song's visit relations with the Soviet Union which had already become more active through the downing of the KAL plane and the Burma assassination bombing incident.

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CSO: 4107/210

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

OVERSEAS KOREANS TRIPARTITE TALKS PROPOSAL

SK151515 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 Oct (KCNA)--More and more Koreans overseas are supporting the proposal for tripartite talks advanced by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Prof and Dr Sonu-hak Won, dean of faculty of the Central Methodist University in Missouri state, the United States, said: We believe the tripartite talks proposed by the North coincide with the direction of our movement for national unification and it will be an epochal occasion in solving the question of the Korean peninsula in a peaceful way and opening the way to be followed by the nation through the dialogue of peace and unification.

In his speech at a seminar, Pae Tong-ho, chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the "Union of Overseas Koreans for Democracy, Nation and Unification" (HANMINRYON) stressed that to realize the tripartite talks proposed by the North is the only way of freeing the nation from the danger of a nuclear war and Kim Un-ha, publisher of SINHANMINBO, a Korean paper printed in the United States, called for striving for the realization of the tripartite talks and making a dynamic advance for the withdrawal of the foreign troops, the conclusion of a peace agreement and the adoption of North-South non-aggression declaration and for the attainment of national unification in the spirit of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity.

In its statement the Democratic Koreans United in the Americas, a compatriots organization in the United States, noted: "We welcome the proposal for tripartite talks in the name of the national survival and the peace for mankind" and "we will closely follow the development with an extraordinary concern together with all other compatriots." The Patriotic Women's Fellowship Council in the United States published a statement calling on all fellow countrymen who love the country and the nation to unite as one and support the proposal for tripartite talks to see its materialization.

CSO: 4100/021

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

SOUTH'S PRIME MINISTER'S REMARKS CRITICIZED

SK130435 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0423 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 Oct (KCNA)--The South Korean puppet prime minister in his address at the "ceremony of Korean alphabet day" on October 9, drivelled that he was firmly "resolved" to treasure and polish the Korean alphabet and to "do his utmost" for the development of culture and science and "economic growth."

Commenting on this, NODONG SINMUN Saturday dismisses it as a foolish gibberish. Pointing out that the written and spoken languages in South Korea have turned into a hotchpotch mixed with English and other foreign letters and words, the author of the commentary says:

This is not limited to letters and language.

With the national culture polluted with "Yankee culture," the beautiful manners and customs handed down from ancient times have vanished without leaving a trace and the corrupt American way of life and Japanese fashion and style hold sway. Economy has become dependent on the U.S. and Japanese monopolies, leaving South Korea saddled with foreign debts close to Drs 50,000 million.

This has resulted from the pro-U.S. and pro-Japanese flunkeyist treachery of none other than the South Korean puppets themselves who sell off the country and the nation, maintaining their power by clinging to the coattails of outside forces.

Even at the "Korean alphabet day ceremony" he did not forget to incite the spirit of confrontation with us, crying over "southward invasion" and the like.

The agitation of confrontation has nothing to do with peace, reunification and the development of national culture. It only smears national history and bars the rejoining of the artery of the homogeneous nation.

It is a bad habit peculiar to the splittists intent on confrontation to abuse even history for sowing the seeds of discord between fellow countrymen.

CSO: 4100/021

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

REPORTAGE ON FLOOD RELIEF GOODS

Aid Supported

SK161533 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1517 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 Oct (KCNA)--Fifty thousand sok of rice, 500,000 meters of fabrics, 100,000 tons of cement and 759 cartons of 14 kinds of medicines prepared by the people in the northern half of the DPRK for the South Korean flood victims were delivered to the South Korean side.

In positive reaction to our compatriotic relief measure, mass media of socialist countries and many other countries of the world published articles one after another under the titles "The Historic Measure", "The DPRK Offers Support to the South Korean Flood Sufferers", "Seoul Receives Aid from the DPRK" and the like, expressing strong support to [word indistinct].

The Congolese radio September 23, reporting our measure to send relief goods to the South Korean flood victims, said it was a deep care shown by the great President Kim Il-song who has been deeply concerned about the misfortunes and sufferings of the South Korean people, not forgetting them even a moment.

The Hungarian television on October 3 said the DPRK's recent compatriotic measure would greatly help towards relaxing the tensions on the Korean peninsula.

Our recent humanitarian measure got warm support from the Chinese PEOPLE'S DAILY, the Soviet TASS, the Romanian paper SCINTEIA, the Yugoslav paper BORBA, the GDR paper NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, the Tanzanian paper UHURU and mass media of many other countries of the world, such as Syria, Sweden, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Lebanon, Norway, Jordan, Democratic Yemen, Nepal, Zimbabwe, Egypt, Guyana, Malaysia, Thailand, India, Senegal, Togo, Austria, Pakistan, Japan, France, Britain, the United States, Portugal, Switzerland, Kuwait and Singapore.

Crew Praises Relief

SK161020 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1012 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 Oct (KCNA)--The crewmen of the Panamanian ship "Fortitudine Pine" held a meeting at Chongjin port in connection with the successful completion of the delivery of relief goods for the South Korean flood victims.

Master Hisayoshi Hirano, in his speech said that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea could prepare the relief goods on the highest level in so short time and send them to the South Korean flood-sufferers as it had built a powerful independent national economy under the wise guidance of the great leader His Excellency President Kim Il-song.

Crewmen Isamu Kuchigen and Wilie Demerin said that though the imperialists and splittists keep the Korean territory divided into two by building even a concrete wall along the whole length of the demarcation line they can never cut off kindred ties linked by the same blood.

They said the DPRK's delivery of relief goods to the South Korean flood-sufferers will mark a good occasion in dispelling distrust and misunderstanding between North and South and promoting national reconciliation and unity and a starting point of opening a bright future for the reunification of Korea.

A letter to President Kim Il-song was adopted at the meeting.

Japanese Trade Group's Visit

SK151028 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1022 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 Oct (KCNA)--A Japanese "Import Promotion Group" gadded about South Korea before returning home allegedly to "set right the trade imbalance" between South Korea and Japan, according to a report.

But the aim of its South Korean tour was not to import negligible South Korean commodities. The Japanese reactionaries sought in this to create the impression that they were interested in rectifying the trade imbalance imposed by them upon South Korea and thus mislead public opinion at home and abroad, lull the anti-Japanese sentiments of the South Korean people and pave the way for further reducing South Korea to a market for Japanese commodities.

By the end of last year the puppets had suffered a total deficit of more than 26,000 million dollars in their trade with Japan

CSO: 4100/021

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

KCNA REPORTS ANTI GOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATION IN SOUTH

Students Demonstrate

SK160844 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0806 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 Oct (KCNA)--Over six hundred students of the Suwon branch of Songgyungwan University rose up in an anti-"government" demonstration at around 7 hours on the evening of October 11, according to a report of TONG-A ILBO as quoted by KNS.

They took to the street after circling around the campus in high spirits, with torches in their hands.

Marching forcefully to the railway station of Suwon they demonstrated their unbreakable fighting spirit to struggle to the end for campus freedom and democratization of society.

Meanwhile, at noon that day some 450 students of Hannam University in Taejon, South Chungchong Province, surged out of the campus gate and staged a fierce anti-"government" demonstration, throwing stones at the puppet police.

Returning to campus, they went over to a sit-in struggle.

Boycott Mid-Term Exams

SK162327 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2257 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 17 Oct (KCNA)--The students of the College of Humanity and Social Studies of Chonnam University in Kwangju, South Korea, boycotted the "intermediary examination" on October 15 in demand of the democratization of campus, according to a radio report from Seoul.

They denounced the crafty scheme of the puppet clique to detach the students from their anti-fascist struggle for democracy under the pretext of "intermediary examination."

According to the radio report, over 300 students of Seoul University boycotted the "intermediary examination" that began on October 16.

CSO: 4100/021

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

BOMB THREATS TO KBS, MBC--Seoul police were alerted to bomb threats by anonymous callers on KBS and MBC buildings. Police said yesterday that an anonymous caller telephoned the office of the chief of Seoul Metropolitan Police Headquarters around 9:40 a.m. yesterday, claiming an explosive had been installed at the KBS main building in Yido. The caller, with the voice of a man in his 30s, said the explosive will go off around 10 a.m. The man identified himself only as "an armed agent from Pyongyang." Bomb experts were sent to the KBS building immediately, but they failed to find any explosives there. The bomb threat came one day after another caller made a phone call to the Yido studio of the Munhwa Broadcasting Corp (MBC) at 10:30 p.m. Monday. The caller told a security guard at the MBC studio that he would blow up the building shortly. The security guard said he called the police after the anonymous caller hung up the phone. The caller's voice sounded to be that of a man in his 50s, police said. The police said there was a similar telephone threat against the U.S. Embassy in Seoul Wednesday morning. Police said tightened security has been in effect in and around major government buildings and foreign diplomatic missions in the wake of recent student demonstrations. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 17 Oct 84 p 8 SK]

ANTI-COMMUNIST ARMAMENT EMPHASIZED--Seoul, 16 Oct (OANA-YONHAP)--Culture and Information Minister Yi Chin-hui said Tuesday "anti-communism is not just a simple conviction of the South Korean people but a basic condition to maintain national identity and safeguard our living." In an address at a ceremony marking the 30th anniversary of the foundation of the Korea Anti-communist League (KACL), Yi stressed that "our anti-communist armament should be further strengthened," even though South Korea pursues an open-door policy. The minister said that the nation should not fail to notice the "evil hands" of the North Korean communists, hidden behind their disguised peace offensives, although they recently showed some flexibility. "If our anti-communist posture is slackened deluded by the communists' disguised peace offensives, it would bring about an irrecoverable national crisis by providing the communists with a chance to communize South Korea," he warned. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0507 GMT 16 Oct 84 SK]

CSO: 4100/018

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NOMINATIONS OF CANDIDATES MEET RESISTANCE

Lawmakers To Be Dropped

SK130338 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in Englsih 13 Oct 84 pp 1, 2

[Text] About 20 percent or 19 of the ruling party's popularly elected lawmakers will fail to be renominated as party candidates for the forthcoming National Assembly elections, party officials said yesterday.

A list of nine to 13 new district chapter chiefs will be announced today. They include Yi Chun-ku, former vice home minister, and Kim Sang-ku, until recently ambassador to Australia.

The local chapter heads are virtually assured of their candidacy in the parliamentary elections expected for early next year.

Last month, the DJP replaced the chairmen of six local chapters. Between 1981 and 1983, the party changed the chairmen of four local chapters. Two of the four resigned as they had failed to get elected to the legislature. One of the other two, Sim Sang-wu was killed in the North Korean terrorist bombing in Rangoon October 9, 1983.

The DJP originally planned to replace 25 to 30 out of its incumbent lawmakers as candidates for the elections. Unexpectedly strong resistance from many local chapter chiefs, however, led the party leadership to limit to 19 the number of party legislators who will be dropped out of the renomination race.

The low-level drop-out ratio is also ascribed to strong beliefs among top party leaders that current chairmen could obtain more electoral support in the elections than new faces. Although it officially denies it the party is anxious to get at least 3.65 percent of popular vote in the elections.

In the 1981 parliamentary balloting, the party received 36.5 percent of valid votes cast or 90 seats in the districts.

In setting the drop-out ratio, the party also has taken into consideration the contribution incumbent legislators have made toward political stability, party insiders said.

Screening Starts

SK170043 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 17 Oct 84 p 1

[Text] The major opposition Democratic Korea Party has started screening candidates for the next general elections focusing on the aspirants' "opposition character" as the main criterion.

Party secretary general Yu Han-yol said Monday that the party would select its candidates from the 92 districts "in such a manner as to convince constituents of the true nature of the party."

He, however, indicated the pragmatic side of the work, saying that each applicant's "possibility of success" in the election would also be considered.

To be screened first are candidates for 19 "troubled districts," where the party's chapters have no chairmen.

There are 17 other districts, where the present chapter heads face strong challenge from other partymembers for the candidacy in the next elections. The second-round will be conducted for these areas.

In the previous general elections, the main opposition DKP had its candidates elected in 57 districts against Democratic Justice Party's 90 and Korea National Party's 18. Each of the 92 districts produces two national assemblymen.

Rep Yu said constituencies which have incumbent DKP assemblymen would not be touched until the screening work for the other 36 districts had been completed.

The opposition party will accept applications for party nominations from people aspiring to run for the next election for 11 days from today.

The special committee for organization, a seven-man body in charge of screening candidates headed by secretary general Yu, will hold its first meeting on Friday.

Like the case of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, members selected by the committee as the acting chairman of the "troubled chapters" will be formally endorsed in separate conventions. They will automatically become party candidates for the next elections.

What is different in the opposition party is that the screening work will involve disputes and bargains as the special committee comprises representatives of different factions.

While Rep Yu, floor leader Im Chong-ki, training institute head Kim Won-ki and two other members are considered mainstreamers, Reps Kim Hyun-kyu and Kim Sung-mok are regarded as non-mainstreamers.

Even the mainstream members have their respective political connections, which make the screening work complicated.

Most of the 19 former lawmakers from the disbanded New Democratic Party who joined the DKP after they were freed from the political ban are now seeking to get nomination for the 19 vacant districts.

CSO: 4100/019

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

LOCAL AUTONOMY, DIRECT PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS VIEWED

SK140112 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 14 Oct 84 p 1

[From the column "News in Review," by political editor Kim Myong-sik]

[Text] The autonomy of local administrations and direct presidential election are likely to become the major opposition slogans in the coming general elections no matter how remote from reality they may look at this moment.

The ruling camp has shown some flexibility on the first issue but is adamantly against the second, which it considers an outright denial of the very foundation of the present governing system.

Until a year ago, opposition parties had restrained themselves from initiating debates on the Constitution of the Fifth Republic, approved in a national referendum. They were not sure whether it was an "arguable" subject for the participants in the new political order.

They were also wary about the possibility that any premature constitutional amendment move might be utilized by the other side as an opportunity to "soften" the rigid single-term principle in the new charter.

The Constitution, rewritten partially or in its entirety eight times since 1948, states that the president shall not be re-elected after a single seven-year term.

Article 129 paragraph 2 further prescribes that "amendments for the extension of the term of office of the president or for a change allowing for re-election shall not be effective" for the incumbent president.

For all these safeguards against a president's prolongation in power, the opposition regards the indirect presidential election system employing an electoral college of more than 5,000 people as the Achilles heel in the current basic law.

"We are taking this up as the major campaign issue because we know what the constituents most desire," said a leading official of the Democratic Korea Party recently.

Five years after the demise of the Yusin ("Revitalizing Reforms") system created by Pak Chong-hui, people are increasingly disgusted by any similarity between the former and present systems, oppositionists argue. The indirect presidential election is the most prominent common feature, they say.

In autumn last year, the major opposition DKP chose constitutional amendment as the number one platform in a caucus and party president Yu Chi-song declared the new party line in his new year press conference.

During the past several months, the DKP, joined by its "rival" opposition Korea National Party, echoed the ruling party slogan of "peaceful transfer of power" to press for the cause of constitutional change.

Most recently, DKP head Yu demanded in a National Assembly plenary session a complete elimination of all legacies of Yusin and a return to the direct presidential voting system.

The present indirect system, he claimed, can hardly facilitate a competitive presidential election, nor can it correctly reflect the people's will.

The government party, on the other hand, believes that the current system is sufficiently dissimilar to the previous one.

Besides the single-term principle, political party affiliation is allowed for the presidential electors unlike the National Conference for Unification, which acted as the electoral college in the Yusin system.

Whatever their political logic, people either for or against constitutional amendment at this time may be able to draw a conclusion from the history of the rewriting of the charter in this republic.

The Constitution has been revised only after great political upheavals, or to keep certain individuals in power twice for Syngman Rhee and another two times for Pak Chong-hui.

CSO: 4100/019

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

CURBS DEMANDED ON EXPANSION OF BIG COMPANIES

SK130300 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 13 Oct 84 p 1

[Text] Opposition lawmakers demanded a curb on the continuing expansion of business conglomerates in their interpellation of the administration yesterday.

They criticized big business groups for steadily invading the boundary of small and medium industries while the nation's economic power is now heavily concentrated in their hands.

Rep Kim Chin-ki of the major opposition Democratic Korea Party said that although the government issued a decree on September 27, 1980, to stop expansion of business conglomerates and to force them to dispose of their idle land, the results were unsatisfactory.

"Instead, they have become monstrous octopuses which grab anything that moves," he asserted.

The DKP lawmaker pointed out that since then, 26 business conglomerates have newly purchased 9,519,000 pyong (one pyong is 3.3 square meters) of real estate worth 810.9 billion won.

Rep Kim deplored that national economic order has already been shattered and the time has come when the strong prey upon the weaker.

Then, he called upon the administration to do away with collaboration with big business groups so as to pave the way for the realization of an economy serving the interest of the people.

During yesterday's plenary session of the National Assembly, three other lawmakers questioned the government on ever-growing foreign debts, problems of farming households and imports liberalization.

Rep Nim Chai-hong, independent, stressed that the concentration of economic power in big business groups was shaking the foundation of the national economy.

"Ironically, this phenomenon is worsening since the decree to curb their expansion was issued four years ago as the administration is giving favors for their production of local market-dominating goods," he said.

He cautioned that the concentration of economic power would lead to an imbalance in distribution, which will cause political and security problems.

Rep Kim said that 26 business groups disposed of 187 of their affiliated firms and then reacquired 119 new firms during the past four years.

"Even though the number of their subsidiaries seems to dwindle, the big business groups actually abandoned small firms and acquired enormous ones," he argued.

He noted that the Hyundai Group is taking part in the electronics industry and has even entered the bean curd and woolen gloves manufacturing businesses.

Rep Kim also called for the establishment of a small and medium industry office independent of the Trade and Industry Ministry to promote small and medium-size businesses.

Meanwhile, Rep Kim Chin-ki of the DKP asked the government to verify whether DODECO Energy Co, a Korean-Indonesian joint venture, had really discovered an oil field in Madura, Indonesia.

He said, "Rumors are circulating that a U.S. firm "CITT Service" had originally located the oil field and abandoned it in consideration of its low profitability."

Rep Chung Hui-dong of the ruling Democratic Justice Party pressed the government to develop new species of crops to achieve self-reliance in grain consumption in the near future.

Rep Chung pointed out that if the administration purchases farming produce from abroad to keep local prices low, farmers will continue to suffer.

CSO: 4100/019

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY VIEWS DEBATE AT CURRENT ASSEMBLY SESSION

SK170040 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 17 Oct 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Mode of House Debate"]

[Text] One highlight of a National Assembly session is the debate between the government and opposition camps in the process of either deliberating a proposed bill or questioning cabinet members on the administration and its policies.

During the past one and a half weeks, the current regular session of the assembly featured the presentation of divergent views and policy guidelines on a broad spectrum of national affairs—by keynote speeches by leaders of the three major political parties, and then a six-day interpellation of government ministers on the floor of plenary sittings.

While the two former events were already commented on in this column, the interpellation was anticipated to be something deserving public concern, because it would be the last of such parliamentary activity for the incumbent assembly which will be reorganized through the upcoming general elections early next year.

Indeed, there were instances that the questioners, especially opposition lawmakers, raised sensitive issues and made harsh criticism of the administration.

But, the overall process was moderate and most of the questions raised were more or less the repetition of those already dealt with in earlier sessions. Answers given by government ministers to the queries were subsequently non-committal at large, occasionally promising close studies on certain matters.

Major issues brought up in the interpellation ranged from the propriety of a constitutional amendment for popular election of the president and an early enforcement of local autonomy to problems deriving from campus unrest and growing foreign debts.

Many of the problems are expected to be further debated at sessions of standing committees, which resumed their function yesterday to tackle

so-called political issues as well as bills related to next year's national budget and the socioeconomic aspect of national life.

Though it is premature to pass an evaluation on the ongoing assembly activity, one thing certain is the merit of such parliamentary debate, including interpellation, through which the government and opposition camps discussed their respective stands and views on outstanding issues.

True their perceptions and approaches to most of the questions were differing from and even conflicting to each other's. But the presentation of differing views is an inevitable and natural process of resolving issues of mutual concern, even though it may not always be conducive to successful conclusion.

In fact, the ruling Democratic Justice Party disclosed in its keynote statement that it would be flexible in dealing with a revision of the Basic Press Law and an early implementation of local autonomy, displaying what appeared to be a compromise to long-standing opposition calls to that effect.

Though the oppositionists were apprehensive about the ruling party's ultimate intent, the forwardlooking posture assumed by the government camp may well be taken, at least partly, as a result of strenuous "dialogue" between the rivaling camps--through either negotiations or debate on the floor.

It is hoped that the assembly function through the rest of its regular session will be productive and efficient, exhibiting the excessively influenced by preparations for the next parliamentary elections.

CSO: 4100/019

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

INCREASE IN JAPANESE-KOREAN TECHNOLOGY EXCHANGE URGED

Seoul HANGUK KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 4 Aug 84 p 5

[Speech by Chong Chu-yong: "The Korean Economy and a Task for Korean-Japanese Economic Negotiations"]

[Text] The following is the text of a speech delivered on 3 [August] by Chong Chu-yong, president of the KEF [Korean Economic Federation], at the Karuizawa forum, sponsored by the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren). At this forum, most of the leading figures of the Japanese economic community were present, led by Inayama Yoshihiro, president of the Keidanren. This was the first time ever that a Korean economic leader was invited to address the forum (Editor).

First of all, I would like to express my sincere thanks to you, the leaders of Japan's economic community, for inviting me here. I am full of deep emotion today.

I am well aware that you have created the world's foremost enterprises both in scale and substance, and that you, who run those enterprises, are the world's finest managers. In comparison with your enterprises, enterprises in Korea are still very small, and the so-called large enterprises in Korea are just about the size of Japan's medium and small enterprises in scale and technology.

Despite the fact that Korean enterprises lag far behind those of Japan, you have invited me to speak here perhaps because I believe my views might be helpful in designing the international order necessary to secure the future prosperity of northeast Asian and the Pacific regions, which may constitute the future axis of growth in the midst of rapidly changing international situations, and in promoting mutual cooperation among the businessmen of various countries in this region.

Faith and Experience

The greatest significance of this invitation lies in the fact that this is an opportunity for me and fine entrepreneurs like you to deepen our mutual understanding, and exchange ideas, and at the same time this is also an

opportunity for you to understand the directions and views of the Korean entrepreneurs. On the basis of such an understanding, I hope that this opportunity will contribute to the furthering of Korean-Japanese friendship. I have been hoping to do what little I could to help bring about peace and prosperity in the northeast Asian region, and prosperity and progress in the world.

In looking back at the 70 years of my personal history, I believe that I and my enterprise, which have developed to the extent that I see today, owe much to Korea and the Korean people. Although it is true that I worked hard at many things, what was the most important was the unreserved support given to me by Korea and the Korean people. I believe that the support of the Korean people has been the source of my hope and faith which has backed me up in the difficult times of my life.

Since my early childhood, I have been accustomed to getting up early in the morning. Even before I started my business, I got up early with a vibrant mind, full of expectations and hope for the things to be done everyday, and I devoted totally and conscientiously to everything I had to do.

Since I was born an optimist, I was always filled with joy and hope when things went well, and I rose with a fired-up fighting spirit without ever succumbing when difficult situations arose. To me, the future was always filled with joy and hope.

Since I have come to the city, after leaving my poverty-stricken native rural village behind, I have done all kinds of different work. By doing this work, I have sensed the inner workings of life, have come to better understand the world, and have learned the basic nature of business management. I have come to deeply appreciate my country and its people.

The little faith and creativity that I have and my desires for adventurism and innovation are all born out of my practical personal experiences, never from education or theories. As I am becoming old, I often seriously think anew about the meaning of life.

Before I entered the business of shipbuilding, I had neither knowledge nor experience in shipbuilding. In the early 1970's, without the benefit of knowledge and experience, I succeeded in constructing one 1 million-ton-class dock and two 700,000 ton-class-docks in the record time of 18 months.

My shipbuilding company, which had not even built a 2 or 3-ton wooden boat, successfully turned out 2 pairs of 260,000-ton-class VLCC [Very Large Crude Carrier] tankers simultaneously.

Now, when I recall the time, it was really like a madman's strenuous endeavor. Every morning at 4 o'clock, I left Seoul for the construction site at the Ulsan shipbuilding yard, 400 km south, and returned to Seoul. I cannot forget the deep impression and feelings that I received as I passed the South Gate market at that time.

After loading a handcart with vegetables, one of the poor Korean vegetable sellers pulled the cart and the other pushed it from the rear, and headed toward the market place. Whenever I saw this scene, I felt a deep respect for and an affinity toward the industry [of the poor Korean people], and I was filled with hope and vitality for them. I had a feeling that there was something basically common between the work of those market people and my work, and I could feel the overflowing courage and the deeply-rooted perseverance from their appearances.

It may be said that their perseverance and industry are the very nature of the Korean people, and one day they will be able to eradicate poverty from Korea.

As you well know, Korea has gone through many ordeals since its liberation in 1945. The division of the nation and its people, and the 3-year-long war were tragedies rarely seen in history. The Korean people have endured the unendurable, persevered the unbearable, and have overcome great difficulties.

I believe that I have never lost hope, optimism, courage, or excitement in the midst of the national ordeal. I believed that the business challenge was directly connected with the promotion of our national economy. I made strenuous efforts whenever I thought that my business challenge had a bearing on overcoming the difficulties of developing the national economy.

Providence of Nature

During the Korean War, even when the communist army invaded as far south as the Nakdong River, I was busy visiting a number of South Sea islands, whose communication had been cut off, to make speeches to convince my fellow Koreans of our ultimate victory.

I spent the cruel, poverty-stricken days of my youth in a rural village. Through the many painful experiences of my poor early life, I personally learned many valuable lessons which were helpful for my growing process.

The lesson might very well be summed up as "nature's providence" or the "awe and respect for nature." I think that all abilities must be expressed in accordance with nature's providence. In the economy also, a principle resembling nature's providence is working, I believe. One must always follow the providence of nature, both in private life and in business operations.

My serious business operations began with construction. Since the construction business is one in which humans overcome nature and reshape it, I opened my eyes to the unlimited possibilities of human ability while I was engaged in that business. One might say that human ability cannot overcome all of nature's providence; however, I personally felt the greatness of human creativity and ability. It is needless to point out that humans are in control of all sorts of things, whether it be in economics or industry. According to the teachings of economics, economic development depends on capital accumulation and technological development; however, capital accumulation or technological development is also the fruit of human industry, sincerity, and perseverance. Through personal experience, I have come to believe in the

common truth that the basic importance in economics or business is sincerity. A business enterprise is not only a medium for yielding profits or increasing wealth, but it is an actual condition of human life, a training ground of personality, and a human organization for humanity.

I believe that every human possesses great potential. In business also, I occasionally notice that intermediate-level managers underestimate people who have not received formal education, and this is an entirely erroneous attitude.

In business, society and the state, it is human beings, not capital or technology, which are the prime movers of development. It is especially those who have a sincere and dependable mental attitude, not just knowledge and formal education. Through numerous experiences, I have realized that the ones who are sincere and filled with confidence can overcome political barriers, nationality barriers, and technological barriers.

The fact that Japanese business was able to help close the gap between the East and the West was a result of the basically important roles which were played to the best of their ability by sincere and progressive entrepreneurs.

As I am not an economist, I cannot explain theoretically the development of the Korean economy; nevertheless, I would like to speak some of my views.

Korea had been a very poor country until the early 1950's. It was one of the world's poorest agricultural countries without any industry to speak of. The per capita GNP was less than \$100. In such a poor country, a bitter war raged on for 3 years. As a result, all the facilities in the country, let alone the production facilities, were almost completely destroyed and the people barely subsisted. Such a poor agricultural country with a so-called dual structure has now developed brilliantly to the extent that it is called a "newly-emerging industrial nation."

It is true that industry in Korea has not reached the level of Japan, and that it is still a poor country whose per capita GNP is not quite \$2,000; however, Korea today is incomparably different from the Korea of the 1950's.

I don't want to brag about Korea's economic development of the past 30 years; however, it is a fact that today's situation is vastly different from the state of despair of the 1950's. I would like to examine what made this dazzling transformation possible, and what the future holds.

It may be said that Korea's industrialization began with the reconstruction projects from the wartorn conditions in the mid-1950's. At that time, the United States supplied most of the industrial facilities and raw materials. But the reversal of importation of light industry goods began at that time. The foundation for the industrial production and rapid increase in exports in the 1960's had been laid during the period of import replacement in the latter half of the 1950's.

Korean industry greatly owes its rapid development to the series of 5-year plans in the 1960's and to the adoption of the "export oriented growth strategy."

Growth Without Inflation

We induced foreign capital boldly, built production facilities on the foundation of that capital, and utilized the idle labor force. The supply of our labor force was abundant then. In consequence, the light industries which were constructed then became internationally competitive. This situation, coupled with the government's export promotion policy, resulted in the increase of the annual rate to 40 percent in the 1960's. In the 1970's, the heavy chemical industry was promoted; however, the energy crisis of 1973 brought an unprecedented ordeal upon the Korean economy. But the brisk investment of Korean businesses played a decisive role in overcoming the energy crisis. In the early 1980's, the economic growth slowed down noticeably, due largely to such factors as uneven investments in some industries, crop failure, political chaos, and a world economic slump.

Despite this, the Korean economy of last year recovered completely from the shadow of the past few years. The Korean economy is continuing to show steady growth this year.

Until the 1970's, Korean economic operations had been largely under government leadership, but as the scale of the economy expanded and as its structure became more complex, it became evident that the government leadership had hurt economic efficiency. Therefore, in accordance with the principle of "private leadership," the Korean government either repealed or relaxed many government restrictions and has been trying to make private creativity and development smooth. At the same time, the government has relaxed its control on credit and has sold government-owned bank shares to the people. Thus, it has boldly turned over its control of the bank to the people. The Korean economy has succeeded in checking inflation, which had troubled the Korean economy for the past few decades, and it appears that it will continue to grow without inflation.

In such a developmental stage of the Korean economy, Korean businesses have achieved epochal growth. Although the Korean economy has confronted numerous difficulties, such as a lack of experience, a capital shortage, and a low technology level, we have come to possess confidence in [our ability to] solve most of the problems efficiently. How could we manage to stand firm continuously down to today, despite the fact that Korean business conditions have been generally in a disadvantageous position in comparison with those of Japan and the West? It might sound paradoxical but the reasons might be found in that difficulty itself.

As the saying goes, "There's always a way out," and I believe firmly that no matter how bad a situation might be, it can be eventually overcome by courageous and sincere human endeavors.

Korean developments in every field are believed to be the fruition of serious human endeavors in the face of numerous limitations. As it is said that the history of men is made by challenges and counterchallenges, it might also be

said that the history of Korean economic development is being made through the all-out counterchallenge by the Korean people in the face of massive challenges.

Since Korea is very poorly endowed with resources and is geographically in a very disadvantageous position, it is a widely shared view among the people that the great efforts of the people and their solidarity are essential in overcoming the disadvantages. As Mencius said, "Geographical advantages are more important than chance, and harmony of men is more important than geographical advantages." I believe that Korea's present economic development and future development all depends on the "harmony of men."

Finally, I would like to say a few words about Korean-Japanese economic cooperation. Korea and Japan have been very close neighbors from antiquity, and their relationship has been closer than ever in the past 2 decades.

The economic relationship between the two countries is very close, both in the field of trade and in the field of technology. Recently, Maeda Toshiichi, the Japanese ambassador to Korea, delivered a speech showing concern about the future of Korean-Japanese economic relations. Ambassador Maeda pointed out that the scale of economic cooperations between Korea and Japan has recently shown a trend of relative regression in trade and investments. At a time when there should be expanded economic cooperation geographically and culturally, on the contrary, the relationship shows a trend of shrinkage. Even if this is a temporary phenomenon, it is a very undesirable development.

I believe that the causes of such a shrinkage in trade and investments should be seriously examined by the two countries and that the two countries should try to make their future relationship a more desirable one. The specifics of the desirable relationship between the two countries should be, in a few words, that the building of a mutually dependent relationship, both in name and reality, by correcting the uneven relationship that has existed should be realized.

Trade Deficit Expands

The growth of Korea and Japan since 1980 has been showing qualitative changes in each case. In the case of Korea, the truth of the matter is that the door to many countries besides Japan have been opened wider than ever before in terms of capital, investments and trade. In the case of past Korean-Japanese relations, when Korea simply purchased plants and borrowed money alone, the expansion of cooperation between the two countries would be difficult.

In short, the focus of future Korean-Japanese economic cooperations will be a technical exchange.

Trade and capital transactions have now become subordinate variables of the technical exchange. The time when technology was an accessory to capital and trade transactions has passed; a new stage, where capital and trade transactions are created as a result of the expansion of the technical exchange, has begun. It may be said that because Japan is stingy in the

technical exchange, in spite of such qualitative changes, considerable areas of the Korean-Japanese economic cooperation have suffered a setback. The second plant of Pohang Second Steel is a case in point.

The late chairman of the board, Nagano Shigeo, once said that it would be difficult to achieve military and political integration and development for countries existing in the same region, but that it would be possible through economic cooperation.

President Inayama of the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren) once stated emphatically that the first step towards world peace could be achieved through economic cooperation.

I hope that the spirit of these two men will be realized in the economic cooperation between Korea and Japan.

I think that the relationship between Korea and Japan should be one in which they transcend extreme commercialistic views and endeavor to cooperate politically, economically, and culturally with the moralistic views of good neighborly friendship in accordance with their economic ability.

Korea feels really fortunate that it has Japan as its close neighbor, an economic giant that has achieved the great task of modernizing the country superbly, developed superior technology and management methods, and does its share as the main axis of world economic growth.

Accordingly, it is natural for Japan to play an important role in the economic development of Korea. At the same time, I would like to emphasize the fact that the smooth development of Korea would be extremely important for the development of Japan.

Although there is a theory known as the "boomerang effect"--when an advanced industrial country supplies things like capital and technology, the export goods of the developing countries flow into that advanced industrial nation--if the economic relationship between Korea and Japan is examined, the "boomerang effect" seems to be merely an unfounded fear, since the technical level of Korea is lagging far behind that of Japan. In view of the reality that Korea's trade deficits with Japan have shown a trend of increase rather than decrease in recent years, even if the boomerang effect is possible as a result of yielding 100 steps, regrettably, it would indeed be a very insignificant effect, not worthy of worry.

Mutual Understanding Necessary

It may be unrealistic, but if Korea could develop to a level close to Japan in 30 or 50 years, these two countries could enjoy a permanent peace and prosperity in the northeast Asian region comparable to the European Community.

In 1973 when the European Community was formally established, I was on a European tour and found that all of the leaders of the European Community nations, such as the United Kingdom, France, and West Germany, were full of expectations that Europe would forever enjoy peace and prosperity.

I believe that in business dealings with Korea, Japan should make efforts to step-up its supply of technology to Korea, and at the same time, in trade also, it should expand the imports from Korea and reduce the excess of exports to Korea. I firmly believe that true economic cooperation really lies in these efforts. I especially understand the fact that Korea is assuming the defense of Asia against communism. With the defense burden amounting to 6 percent of its GNP, Korea's considerable amount of foreign debts have largely been derived for such a reason.

Despite the fact that Korea and Japan are both historically and geographically close countries, it is regrettably true that these two countries were "close, but far away" and kept each other at arm's length. The level of mutual understanding is much lower than it should be because there has been less cultural cooperation than economic cooperation.

Throughout their long history, the people of Korea and Japan have nurtured excellent and unique cultures. I am convinced that if indeed the Japanese people better understand Korea, they will surely find anew how simple, compassionate, and peace-loving Korean people are. At the same time, it will be necessary for the Korean people to make efforts to better understand the Japanese. I feel strongly the urgent necessity of a deeper understanding between the people of these two nations, and I stress the need to take necessary measures to that end. Finally, once again, I thank you very much for your invitation.

I hope that you will be kind enough to continuously give me and the businessmen of Korea your valuable advice and guidance. I hope that you will call on us when you visit Seoul.

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CSO: 4107/219

S.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

COUNTRY TO SEND SALES MISSION TO JAPAN IN 1985

SK160247 Seoul YONHAP in English 0228 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Text] Seoul, 16 Oct (OANA-YONHAP)--The South Korean Government and business leaders plan to send a high-powered sales mission to Japan next year to promote exports to that island country, business sources said Tuesday.

The sources said that the Trade and Industry Ministry and three major economic organizations have agreed to send a 200-man sales mission to Japan in March at the earliest with a view to rectifying the chronic trade imbalance in disfavor of Korea.

The three private economic bodies are the Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KCCI), the Federation of Korean Industries (FKI) and the Korean Traders Association (KTA).

The mission, to be led by Pak Yong-hak, chairman of the Dainong Group, is expected to make efforts in Japan to help translate the recent business negotiations between Korean companies and a Japanese trade mission into actual export contracts as well as to find promising export items to sell on the Japanese market.

A 144-member Japanese buying mission, led by Taiichiro Matsuo, chairman of the Marubeni Corp, conducted 1,132 business talks with 1,100 Korean firms during their week-long visit here earlier this month.

Also reportedly considered by the government and industries is the holding of exhibitions of Korean goods in major Japanese cities prior to and during the mission's visit.

The mission will include high level officials from the Trade and Industry Ministry and such prominent business leaders as FKI President Chong Chuyong, KCCI chairman Chong Su-chang and KTA chairman Nam Tok-u, it was learned. The sales mission is expected to promote Korean exports to Japan and have meetings with high ranking Japanese officials to call for efforts to correct the trade imbalance.

Korea's accumulated deficit in trade with Japan from 1965 to the end of last year is estimated to stand at 26.8 billion U.S. dollars.

CSO: 4100/019

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NODONG SINMUN EDITORIALS FOR JULY-AUGUST 1983

[Editorial Report: The following editorials appeared in Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean during July-August 1983]

2 Jul 83, p 1 middle: "We Warmly Welcome the World Journalists Congress for Anti-imperialism, Friendship and Peace": [Text published in KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT, No 292 JPRS 83978, 26 Jul 83, pp 9-14: "DPRK Daily Hails World Journalists Congress"].

4 Jul 83, p 3 middle: "Let Us Vigorously Pave the Way to the Fatherland's Reunification Under Anti-U.S. Banner for Independence": [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 129, 5 Jul 83, pp D 3-8] "NODONG SINMUN Marks Anniversary of 4 July Statement"].

8 Jul 83 p 1 middle: "A Powerful Demonstration of the Unity and Solidarity of the World's Progressive Journalists": [Text published in KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT, No 298, JPRS 84031, 2 Aug 83, pp 13-17] "NODONG SINMUN On Success in Pyongyang Press Conference"].

11 Jul 83 p 1 lower left: "Let Us Thoroughly Establish Storm Damage Preventive Measures": Emphasizes the necessity for establishing storm damage preventive measures in order to maintain the paddies and fields in good farming condition so as to achieve a bumper crop this year and overcome the adverse influence of the cold front which is devastating farming in other countries; states that it cannot be foreseen whether unseasonable storms will occur this summer and calls upon all functionaries and workers in the farm management sector to set up storm damage preventive measures ahead of time and go out to the fields to inspect the status of storm damage and drought preventive measures; urges party organizations and three revolutions teams to instill in the farm workers a thorough appreciation of Kim Il-song's instructions on establishing storm damage preventive measures and propagandize them so that they will emulate the heroes of the art film, "Hearts On Fire" and demonstrate a high revolutionary zeal and creative ingenuity in establishing storm damage preventive measures this season.

12 Jul 83 p 1 upper half with border: "Let Us Widely and Deeply Carry On the Movement to Learn From the Examples of the Unheralded Heroes": [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 136, 14 Jul 83, pp D 12-16: "Movement to Emulate Unsung Heroes Stressed"].

14 Jul 83 p 1 lower left: "Let Us Constantly Create New Norms and Records": [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 136, 14 Jul 83, pp D 20-22: "Creation of New Norms, Records Urged"].

16 Jul 83 p 1 upper half with border: "Let Us Embody the Chuche Idea More Thoroughly": [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 140, 20 Jul 83, pp D 9-13: "NODONG SINMUN Emphasizes Importance of Chuche"].

18 Jul 83 p 1 right three-quarters page: "Let Us More Vigorously Accelerate the Struggle To Attain The 10 Long-Range Goals": [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 140, 20 Jul 83, pp D 14-17: "Struggle to Attain Long-Range Goals Urged"].

20 Jul 83 p 1 upper half: "Let Us Further Fan the Flames of the Movement to Create the 'Speed of the Eighties)": [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 141, 21 Jul 83, pp D 9-12: "NODONG SINMUN On Struggle For 'Speed of Eighties'"].

22 Jul 83 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Further Formulate Organization and Direction of Railroad Transportation": States that formulating organization and direction of railroad transportation is an important work for expediting socialist economic construction by satisfying the rapidly increasing demand for railroad transportation and successfully achieving the Second 7-Year Plan and the 10 long-range goals; calls upon all functionaries and workers in the rail transportation sector to heed the decisions of the seventh plenum of the Sixth Central Committee and Kim Il-song's instructions on formulating organization and direction of railroad transportation and the party line on improving railroad transportation facilities; urges all railroad supervisory personnel to be thoroughly familiar with the conditions of railroad transportsations facilities and continually to work toward their improvement; stresses modernizing and converting railroad transportation to a scientific basis and to augment the supervisory capability and organizational expertise of functionaries in the railroad transportation sector; calls for organizational work to be performed to implement the three point transportation program of concentrated, containerized, and interconnecting transportation and thereby bring about a great upswing in overall transportation operations.

25 Jul 83 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Epochally Increase Chemical Fiber Production": Notes the primary importance of chemical fiber production for achieving the target of 1.5 billion meters of fabric; urges greater use of plentiful raw materials such as flax staple fiber and indigenous vinalon and mobilon fiber so as to increase chemical fiber production to a greater extent; indicates that the vast program which the party has established can be achieved within 2-3 years if the functionaries and workers make the same effort by which the no 3 ore dressing plant was completed at the Komdok Mining Complex; calls upon functionaries in the chemical fiber industrial sector to introduce new technology into their factories and properly coordinate capital construction and present production tasks; urges appropriate party organizations and three revolutions teams to instill in the functionaries and workers an understanding of the party wishes and requirements and carryout the campaign to emulate the unsung heroes in coordination with film appreciation programs so that they will carry out the decisions of the seventh plenum of the Sixth Central Committee on epochally increasing chemical fiber production.

27 Jul 83 p 1 upper half: "The U.S. Imperialists Should Stop Their Policy of Aggression and War and Immediately Withdraw From South Korea": [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 148, 1 Aug 83, pp D 19-24: "NODONG SINMUN On War Victory Anniversary"].

28 Jul 83 p 1 left corner: "Let Us Make A Greater Effort In Coal Production": Stresses that a greater effort must be made in coal production to increase the supply of coal and thereby make a great stride in achieving the 10 long-range goals of socialist economic construction; notes that the demand for coal has risen considerably with the construction of many thermal power plants and the conversion of the metallurgical industry to a chuche basis; calls for an arduous march forward to attain the goal set by the party of producing 520 million tons of coal; recalls that Kim Il-song visited the Anju district coal field and instructed that the Anju District Coal Complex be improved and expanded through an "annihilation battle" and a "concentrated assault" and called for greater efforts to be expended in coal production; urges all functionaries in the coal industrial sector to see to it that equipment is enlarged and modernized and that the comprehensive mechanization of pit operations be vigorously pursued; calls for intensification of geological survey operations in such districts as the Kowon coal district, etc., and incorporation of modern equipment and materials in coal mining operations to enable a larger amount of coal to be produced.

29 Jul 83 p 1 lower left: "Let Us Continue To Implement Thoroughly the Party Line On Normalizing Production": States that normalization of production has been the consistent party line requiring each unit to fulfill their production quota per day, month and quarter without fail because whenever any unit is slack in fulfilling their quota, production is hindered in other units as well; calls for all functionaries and workers in every domain to be thoroughly familiar with the party's wishes regarding normalization of production and to do their utmost to fulfill their quotas; urges economic guidance functionaries in each sector of the national economy, particularly guidance personnel in the committees and ministries of the Administration Council to organize and direct production normalization programs in the factories and enterprises through coordinated efforts among the factories and enterprises with emphasis on proper coordination of cooperative production for the overall benefit of the national economy; stresses the need for timely provision of fuel and raw materials during the second half of the year so that all units will normalize production and fulfill their quotas; requests that all recall the instructions of Kim Il-song at the 7th plenum of the Sixth Central Committee to improve rail transportation by waging the "campaign to exceed the 18 May accident-free, on-time record" and deliver raw and processed materials to the factories and enterprises on a timely basis; calls for increasing the production capacity per worker by having all functionaries and workers eliminate waste and thoroughly adhere to the 480 minute work day regulation; exhorts party organizations to perform proper supervision over economic functionaries so that they formulate plans for production from the first day of the month and carry out indoctrination programs for accomplishing economic tasks and normalizing production after the heroes in the artistic films "Always of One Mind" and "Oath of the Day."

1 Aug 83 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Engage As One In Respecting and Managing State Public Property": Notes that the period of August-September is the

"Respect for State Public Property Month" which serves to foster a spirit of respect and love among the party members and workers for state public property and which urges them on to increase production with the equipment, materials and manpower on hand so as to enlarge the wealth of the country and improve the living standard of the people; emphasizes that the purpose of the struggle to respect and manage public property is being waged to normalize production in every sector, step up the pace in the struggle to create the "speed of the eighties" and foster the general march to implement the decisions of the Sixth Party Congress; urges party functionaries to explain clearly to the party members, workers and masses the party line on respect for state public property month" in conjunction with the "campaign to create model operators emulating the number 26 lathe," the campaign to emulate the unsung heroes and film appreciation gatherings.

5 Aug 83 p 1 upper right: "May the Economic Guidance Persons Substantially Formulate Organizational Work": Emphasizes the role of the economic guidance personnel in formulating organizational plans to gain victory in the struggle to create the "speed of the eighties" with the purpose of enlarging the scale of the national economy and thereby bring about a tremendous advance in realizing the 10 long-range goals of socialist economic construction and the Second 7-Year Plan; calls for economic guidance personnel to recognize that socialist economy is a planned economy and that plans must be formulated in harmony with actual reality; notes that the state planning committee carries the heavy burden planning for the national economy and that the committees and ministries of the Administration Council must participate in formulating plans for cooperative production of fuel, raw and processed materials and provide them to the proper sectors at the beginning of the month; urges economic guidance personnel in the committees and ministries to go down among the workers in accordance with the Ch'ongsan-ri method and learn the over-all status of the equipment and ideology of the workers and solve all the problems they find there; calls for party guidance to foster normal wrap-up reporting of the status of implementation of party policy and send the results back down to the lower echelons and for the economic guidance personnel to perform organization and direction of economic projects in a responsible manner.

6 Aug 83 p 1 lower left: "Let Us Vigorously Push Ahead With Reconstruction and Expansion of Metallurgical Factories": States that the metallurgical industry is the pillar of a self-sufficient economy and that steel is needed not only for production of heavy industrial products such as trucks and tractors but also for light industry and to promote mechanization and chemicalization of the rural economy; calls for reconstruction and expansion of metallurgical factories to produce more steel to achieve one of the 10 long-range goals of 15 million tons of steel and fan the flames of the campaign to create the "speed of the eighties"; calls for economic guidance personnel to formulate plans and organize the reconstruction and expansion of metallurgical factories such as steel mills and provide the producing masses with the equipment and the materials they need to fulfill their production quotas; urges the machine industry to produce and the railroad and transportation industry to deliver the machinery and equipment needed for reconstruction and expansion of metallurgical factories; exhorts party organizations at all levels, particularly the provincial party committees, to perform organizational and political work to implement the instructions of Kim Il-song on intensifying the chuche nature of the

metallurgical industry; calls for the economic guidance personnel to see to it that first priority is given to providing raw and processed materials to the metallurgical industry.

8 Aug 83 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Operate Light Industry Factories At Full Capacity And Further Increase Production of Consumer Goods": States that raising the living standard is the highest principle of party activity and that a greater effort must be made in light industry to raise the living standard more rapidly in accord with today's development; calls for greater production of various types of fabric, knitwear, modern household goods, daily necessities and foods to distribute to the populace; urges all factories to operate at full load, perform proper equipment maintenance and see to it that machine operators adhere to strict operational standards and technical specifications; urges party organizations and guidance functionaries to formulate detailed plans for consumer goods production out of a sense of service to the people and perform technical guidance, materials provision and manpower organization so as to accomplish the revolutionary tasks the party has entrusted to them.

10 Aug 83 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Further Strengthen the Material and Technical Foundation of the Railroad": Notes that the seventh plenum of the Sixth Central Committee levied the task of mobilizing and utilizing to the maximum the transportation capability which has been prepared and of further strengthening the material and technical foundation of the railroad; exhorts the functionaries in the rail transportation industry and appropriate sectors to ferret out the actual situation through the leader's working style, ascertain the status of construction objectives and factory projects, accurately calculate manpower, equipment and materials, formulate detailed plans and properly coordinate these projects; calls for the State Planning Committee to formulate the necessary plans and the party organizations to inform the workers and the masses of Kim Il-song's instructions and the decisions of the seventh plenum of the Sixth Central Committee and guide them to heroic efforts to carry them out.

11 Aug 83 p 1 lower half: "Voices of Solidarity Ringing Out From Every Nook and Corner of the World": [Summary published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 157, 12 Aug 83, pp D 2-3: "Anti-U.S. Struggle Month Hailed as Success"].

12 Aug 83 p 1 lower left: "May the Functionaries Display a Higher Spirit of Service to the People": States that at various meetings including the seventh plenum of the Sixth Central Committee, Kim Il-song presented the ways and means for raising the standard of living and emphasized the responsibility the functionaries bear in this task; calls for the functionaries to possess a high party spirit, working class nature and populist nature in demonstrating the superiority of the socialist system by raising the standard of living with the understanding that the workers are precious to the country and that the functionaries must hold the position that they are completely responsible for the livelihood of the people; stresses that as socialist construction in the country rapidly advances, so the demands of the people increase and that the functionaries must turn their attention to meeting these demands.

14 Aug 83 p 1 upper half: "Let Us Bring a Great Upsurge in Labor in All Domains of the National Economy in Honor of 35th Anniversary of Founding of the Republic": [Text summarized in KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT No 306, JPRS 84258, 2 Sep 83, p 33: "Daily Calls For Anniversary Labor Surge"].

15 Aug 83 p 1 lower half: "Let Us Smash the U.S. Imperialists' Maneuvers for Aggression and Achieve the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland": [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 158, 15 Aug 83, pp D 10-13: "NODONG SINMUN Marks Liberation Anniversary"].

17 Aug 83 p 1 upper right: "We Should Further Enhance the Functionaries' Responsibility in Implementing the Party's Policy": [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 161, 18 Aug 83, pp D 6-9: "NODONG SINMUN Stresses Functionaries' Responsibility"].

18 Aug 83 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Vigorously Wage the Struggle to Increase Cloth Production Capacity": States that the goal of 1.5 billion meters of cloth production is an extremely high goal which is necessary to settle the matter of ample clothing for the people and which requires a rapid expansion in cloth production capacity in the textile industrial sector; stresses that this high goal has been set by the seventh plenum of the Sixth Central Committee to raise the living standard of the people and the struggle has already begun to accomplish this goal within 2-3 years; notes that all the planning for expansion of textile facilities, development by stages, allocation of manpower, etc., have all been laid out and the struggle is underway to expand textile machinery production bases and increase textile fabric production capacity; calls for cooperation of other sectors in coordination with the textile sector to achieve this mammoth goal within 2-3 years.

19 Aug 83 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Thoroughly Prepare For the Harvest Ahead of Time": States that since reaping and threshing are the final stages of the farming operations for this year lying ahead, prior preparations should begin now in conjunction with the present farming operations of weeding, grass cutting, insecticide spraying and storm damage prevention; emphasizes that the possibility for an unprecedented bumper crop this year was due to following the instructions of Kim Il-song and the directives of the party in countering the adverse influence of the cold front and achieving each farm operation on schedule; calls for guidance functionaries in the agricultural sector to establish measures for maximum utilization of farm machinery and to see to it that harvesters, threshers, tractors and transportation machinery are repaired and overhauled for peak performance during the reaping and threshing season; exhorts those in industries allied with the farm industry to provide the necessary materials and equipment and cooperative goods production in keeping with the party's agriculture first policy and thereby achieve a great victory in reaping a bumper harvest this year.

20 Aug 83 p 1 lower left: "Warm Welcome To The Goodwill Mission of the Zimbabwean People": [Text summarized in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 166, 25 Aug 83, pp D 19-20: "Welcoming Editorial"].

23 Aug 83 p 1 lower left: "Let Us Make Winter Fishing Preparations Well": Points out that Kim Il-song has stated that fish is one of the important

side-dishes of the Korean cuisine and that prior preparations must be made for winter fishing operations in order to harvest an ample quantity of fish during the heavy winter fishing season; states that the fact that Korea has the highest per capita fish production and processing ratio in the world is due to the party's practical measures for maximum utilization of the fishing resources of the country and foresighted scheduling of winter fishing preparations; calls for timely ship repair, fishing tackle preparations, unloading facilities preparation, repair and maintenance on freezing and other processing facilities; urges heightening the role of guidance functionaries in the fishery sector as masters of their own sector; urges responsible functionaries to develop an interest in other spheres besides their own operations and to ascertain the status of prior preparations for winter fishing in their own units and perform the necessary organizational and supervisory work; exhorts the provinces to mobilize reserves and capacities to the maximum and carry out maintenance and repairs on processing facilities such as freezers in a concentrated manner and vigorously mobilize the masses for winter fishing preparations.

25 Aug 83 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Vigorously Perform Economic Agitation For A Production Upswing": Notes that economic agitation is a unique mass political method which the party employs in exercising its leadership role for socialist economic construction; states the purpose for economic agitation to elicit a greater response from the masses to bring about an upswing in production to celebrate the 35th anniversary of the founding of the republic; calls for intensification of economic agitation by concentrating all agitation forces and methods for a concerted agitation barrage in keeping with the anti-Japanese guerrilla style; mentions some very effect agitation projects such as the campaign to emulate the unsung heroes, film appreciation gatherings for "County Responsible Secretary," "Ever of One Mind," "Oath of the Day," and the campaign to emulate the stars in the film "Wolmido"; calls for all functionaries and agitators to fan the flames to create the "speed of the eighties" and display a heightened political zeal and shining labor successes in celebration of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the republic.

28 Aug 83 p 1 lower left: "Emissary From the Maldives": Extends a warm welcome to the government delegation from the Maldives headed by President Maumoon Abdul Gayoom; states that the visit of President Gayoom at Kim Il-song's invitation is a great encouragement to the Korean people who are preparing to celebrate the 35th anniversary of the founding of the republic in their struggle to crush the "two Koreas" policy and strategem to instigate a new war by the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the Chon Tu-whan fascist clique; lauds the government of the Maldives for carrying out a foreign policy with the non-aligned countries and achieving independence and autonomy which has been recognized by world nations; stresses that this visit of President Gayoom is a favorable opportunity to develop ties of friendship and cooperation between the two countries which began with establishment of foreign relations with Korea in June 1970.

30 Aug 83 p 1 lower left: "Let Us Properly Hold Mass Discussions To Formulate Next Year's Plans": States that holding mass discussions is one of the important projects in formulating plans for next year which are now underway in all sectors of the national economy; emphasizes that mass discussion is carried out

to organize and mobilize the collective wisdom of the producing masses and to instill in the producing masses an understanding that planning belongs to them; notes that next year is the last year for the Second 7-Year plan and mass discussion is one of the important projects in formulating plans to fulfill this grandiose plan; calls for the functionaries to go among the masses just like their predecessors at the Kangson and Kimch'aek Iron Works did after the 12th Plenum in 1956 and thereby achieved the high tide of the Chollima; calls for the work teams to hold discussions and formulate proposals to be presented to the factory and work site meetings prior to holding mass discussions; exhorts the functionaries to develop a correct mass viewpoint like the hero in the artistic film "County Party Responsible Secretary" and turn their ears to hear the voices of the masses and hold mass discussions in keeping with the will of the party and prepare a firm assurance of success in accomplishing next year's plan.

8446
CSO: 4110/97

N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY CALLS FOR EMULATING PAST UNSUNG HEROES

SK151041 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1025 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 Oct (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today carries an editorial calling for energetically carrying on the movement to follow the example of the unassuming heroes in connection with the lapse of five years since the movement started in our country.

The movement to follow the example of the unassuming heroes is a communist mass movement organized and waged by our party at a time when the cause of modelling the whole of society on the chuche idea is being fully accomplished.

The reality proves the sagacity of the guidance of our party which set forth the movement as an important policy and saw to it that it was conducted in a movement involving the entire party and all masses, says the paper.

The paper goes on:

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song found out the unassuming heroes who performed great feats for the party and revolution and stood them up as models of true communist revolutionaries.

Upholding the intention of Comrade Kim Il-song, dear Comrade Chong-il put forward a policy of conducting the movement to follow the example of the unassuming heroes and has wisely led the struggle for its realization.

Thanks to the intelligent leadership of the party and the leader there started the movement and its might was fully displayed.

Big changes have taken place in the ideological and spiritual traits of the people and their mode of life and innovative successes made in carrying out technical revolution in the flames of the movement to follow the example of the unassuming heroes which was vigorously conducted under the guidance of the party. Produced among the working people are many unassuming people of distinguished service and devoted workers who have lived and struggled like the unassuming heroes. Especially, the ties of kindship between the party and masses have been strengthened and the whole society is pervading with a revolutionary and sound way of life. This is a precious success gained in the course of the movement to follow the example of the unassuming heroes.

A master key to firmly building up the revolutionary ranks in conformity with our developing revolution and the requirements of the prevailing situation and effecting a new upsurge in socialist construction by setting the masses in motion lies in energetically carrying on the movement to follow the example of the unassuming heroes at all domains and units, the paper stresses, and continues:

The revolutionary essence and might of the movement lies in that the movement embodies our party's policy of educating people by positive examples. It stands out, therefore, as an important matter in deepening this movement to actively find out positive examples and powerfully conduct the work of leading the masses to follow them.

Party organizations and functionaries should step up the work of generalizing the examples of unassuming people of distinguished service and devoted workers who emerged from their own domains and units in the course of the movement to follow the example of the unassuming heroes in the past period. Along with this, they should strengthen the work with them and exert efforts to train all of them to be unassuming heroes.

It is important to expand the scope of the movement to follow the example of the unassuming heroes now under way in order to energetically carry on this movement, the paper says, and continues:

Party organizations at all levels should dynamically conduct this movement in combination with the three revolution Red Flag movement, the work of following the examples of young communists, anti-Japanese revolutionary fore-runners and heroic soldiers during the fatherland liberation war and the struggle to follow the examples of heroes of films so as to achieve greater success in this movement.

CSO: 4100/020

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

PYONGYANG RADIO ANNOUNCES KIM CHONG-IL SUCCESSION

Seoul NAEWOE T'ONGSIN in Korean No 397, 18 Aug 84 pp 1R-4R

/Excerpt from the text of the 9 August Radio Pyongyang editorial: "The Korean Workers Party is the Party That has Shiningly Resolved the Problem of the Succession to the Revolutionary Cause"/

/Text/ As is recognized worldwide, our party is a great party which has provided a firm guarantee making it possible to succeed to and finish completely the revolutionary cause pioneered by Kim Il-song by shiningly resolving the problem of ensuring the succession to our revolution.

The problem of the succession to the leader's revolutionary cause is a basic problem related to the future destiny of our party and revolution. The 100-plus year history of the communist movement clearly shows that without correctly resolving the problem of the succession to the revolutionary cause, we cannot develop the party as the party of the leader, nor can we advance the revolution victoriously. The key to correctly resolving the problem of the succession to the revolutionary cause is correctly choosing the leader's successor. That is because the leader's successor plays the decisive role in succeeding to and continuing the revolution.

The leader's successor is a revolutionary leader who most thoroughly embodies the leader's ideology and who has the awareness to sacrifice himself in the struggle to protect and fulfill that ideology, and /he is one/ who has the superior leadership and extraordinary wisdom enabling him to lead the masses of the people to victory.

Thus, only the leader's successor can base himself on the leader's revolutionary ideology to advance the revolution and succeed to and defend the leader's revolutionary cause while expanding and developing it. This tells us clearly that whether or not we can succeed to the revolutionary cause pioneered by the great leader ultimately depends on the problem of how we choose the leader's successor.

That the Korean Workers Party /KWP/ has become the party that has resolved the problem of the succession to the revolutionary cause most shiningly is due to its elevating of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il as the sole successor to comrade Kim Il-song. The dear leader comrade Kim Chong-il is a great man

who thoroughly embodies all of the qualities and aspects that the leader's successor must have and who has amassed valuable and bountiful achievements for the fatherland the people.

The dear leader comrade Kim Chong-il is a great ideological theorist who has profound and bountiful ideological and theoretical wisdom and who brightly shows the way forward for our people and our era.

The superior and sophisticated leadership of comrade Kim Chong-il is a resolute power of development that leads the people to bring about great strides in all sectors of revolution and construction through extraordinary powers of organization that bind the strength of the masses into one and far-seeing powers of observation that set before the masses the correct programs and struggle slogans.

We cannot even think of all the successes and achievements such as the chuche cultural and artistic great flower garden that provided the stimulus for the construction planning of cities and rural areas as well as many monumental creations apart from the tested leadership of the dear leader comrade.

Kim Chong-il is the benevolent teacher of the people who has noble characteristics. With the immortal achievements he has done in the process of succeeding to the revolutionary cause pioneered by the leader, and with his profound ideology, tested leadership and lofty communist virtue, he enjoys the inexhaustible respect and trust of the masses of the people and has high authority which no one can destroy. Thus, their hearts filled with earnest wish and burning desire, our people have totally entrusted the destiny of the revolution and the future of the fatherland to comrade Kim Chong-il and have followed him as the sole successor to the great leader. Thus the party has been able to resolve the problem of the succession to the chuche revolutionary cause more shiningly than ever before in history. This is an epochal event of truly great significance for our party's revolutionary development.

It was no mere coincidence that during the great leader's recent trip, the leaders and peoples such European socialist countries as the Soviet Union stressed that all the revolutionary achievements that have taken place in Korea are the results of the leadership of the great leader and the competent, tested leadership of Kim Chong-il while pointing out that all the successes and experiences gained by the Korean people in socialist construction are the common treasure of all socialist countries and have constituted great contributions to strengthening general socialist power.

By following the leader with loyalty and better upholding the leadership of comrade Kim Chong-il, we, who have the party recognized by all the world as having shiningly resolved the problem of the succession to the revolutionary cause, will advance the total victory of socialism and the reunification of the fatherland.

9137
CSO: 4107/229

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

KANG SONG-SAN'S CHINA VISIT ANALYZED

Seoul NAEWOE TONGSIN in Korean No 397 17 Aug 84 pp 1C-8C

[Article: "A Trend Shown in the PRC Visit of the North Korean Puppets' Kang Song-san Economic Special District in Shenchuan, Shanghai, etc. Visited for Study"]

[Text] (Seoul--Naeoe) Kang Song-san, premier of the North Korean puppets, visited the PRC during the period from 5 to 9 August 1984.

Other North Korean puppets in attendance upon Kang Song-san in his visit to the PRC were Kim Pok-sin, vice premier in charge of light industry; Im Hyong-ku, chairman of the Service for the People Committee; Ch'oe Kwan-yong, minister of coal industry; Kim Chae-suk, vice minister of foreign affairs; and Chon Il-ch'un, vice minister of external economic affairs.

Kang Song-san's recent visit to the PRC was made at the invitation of Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council of the PRC. It was an official visit to the PRC, which was Kang's first PRC visit since he took the office of "premier" in January 1984.

Kang's PRC visit was preceded by the following visits of North Korean puppet cadres: by Kim Il-song, in September 1982; by Kim Chong-il, in June 1983; and by Kim Yong-nam (vice premier and minister of foreign affairs), in February 1984. It draws one's attention, in particular, in view of the fact that it was made at a time when the exchange relations between leaders of both countries became more active than ever before in the wake of the Pyongyang visit of Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party, in May 1984. Furthermore, in terms of the time, it draws further attention in view of the fact that Kang made the official PRC visit immediately after visiting seven East European countries, including the Soviet Union, in his attendance upon Kim Il-song.

It was revealed that while following his itinerary of 5 days and 4 nights of the friendship visit, Kang Song-san discussed with the PRC leaders a series of relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and then visited with deep concern the industrial facilities in Beijing and Shanghai City.

On 5 August, immediately after arriving in Beijing, [Kang] attended a ceremony of the initial face to face meeting with Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC. An official talk was held at a meeting that followed immediately after that. In the evening of that day, Kang attended a welcome banquet held in the Great Hall of the People. On 6 August, he met Li Xiannian, president of the PRC, in the People's Convention Hall in Beijing. He then paid reverence at the Monument of the People's Heroes in the Tianan Men Square and the Mao Zedong Memorial Hall. He then visited (mekki) factories, refrigerator factories, and beer breweries in Beijing City. On 7 August, he visited the Sino-Korean Friendship People's Commune in Hongsong and, in the evening, gave a banquet, to which high ranking government officials of the PRC, including Zhao Ziyang, Chen Puru, and Gao Yangwen, were invited, at the North Korean puppets' embassy in the PRC.

On 8 August, he met with Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party, at Beishihe and, in the evening, attended a banquet given by Hu. Thus his official itinerary ended there. The next day, 9 August, he visited Shanghai on a separate [trip]; and there, he visited mainly light industry facilities, including washing machine plants, food processing plants, knitted goods plants, and the No 10 Department Store in Shanghai.

Regarding Kang Song-san's recent visit to the PRC, although nothing has been officially revealed yet about the items of his itinerary, reports on the talks he had with Premier Zhao Ziyang and speeches made at banquets are full of suggestions.

It has been reported that at the Kang Song-san-Zhao Ziyang talks (5 August), views were exchanged about political and economic management, the situation in the Korean peninsula, and some international issues. The talks were attended by all members of Kang's suite, including Kim Pok-sin, Im Hyong-ku, and Ch'oe Kwan-yong, from the side of the North Korean puppets, and by all ministers in charge of economic affairs from the PRC side, including Vice Premier Tian Jiyun, Gao Yangwen, minister of coal industry, and Chen Puru, minister of railways.

In the talks, Kang Song-san reported about the domestic economic situation of the North Korean puppets and the results of Kim Il-song's visits to the Soviet Union and the East European countries. He then expressed gratitude for the PRC's efforts to step up economic and technological cooperation with the North Korean puppets. He also revealed the plan in which the North Korean puppets, in compliance with the "decision" of the 9th plenary session of the Sixth National People's Congress (6 to 9 July), will concentrate their efforts on the development of light industry and thereby will raise the living standard of the people during the forthcoming 3 years. Zhao Ziyang, stated in the talks that the traditional friendship relations between the two countries have become even closer through recent visits mutually made by leaders of both countries. He then asserted that the relationship between the PRC and the North Korean puppets regarding economic and technological cooperation "had been developing very excellently, and that all the designed objects for cooperation were being realized." However, details of the content of agreements made in the talks have not been revealed.

At the welcome banquet held in the Great Hall of the People in Beijing in the evening of that day, Zhao Ziyang stated that "he regarded the tripartite talks" proposed by the North Korean puppets "as a realistic means of" resolving the problem of the Korean peninsula. He then emphatically stated that "to strengthen and develop continuously the relations of brotherly and friendly cooperation between the two countries of China and Korea is not only compatible with the interests of the peoples of both countries but also profitable to the peace and security of Northeast Asia as well as [the whole of] Asia."

Following [Zhao's] speech, Kang Song-san sang a praise that "the people of China have achieved great reforms in various fields, including economy, culture, and national defense and brought about a period of the greatest prosperity in the several thousand year history of China." He then stated with emphasis that "our people will make all the efforts they can to strengthen the Sino-Korean friendship in order to perpetuate it forever, generation after generation." Expressing his positive concern, he also praised the PRC's economic realities built on the basis of the line of practical utility.

Kang Song-san's speeches and actions taken at those banquets and talks as well as a series of trends shown during his PRC visit are indicative of the purposes of his PRC visit. In terms of protocol, the visit aimed at [furthering] political and diplomatic ties with the guardian nation with emphasis on the blood brotherhood relationship; however, a much more urgent purpose is shown in the fact that the visit placed emphasis on stepping up economic cooperation with the PRC.

In terms of the visit's timing, [all it amounted to was the fact that] Kang Song-san, who became premier of the North Korean puppets succeeding Yi Chong-ok in January this year, [visited the PRC] in an inauguration salute to and in ceremony of meeting face to face with leaders of the PRC, reporting to them about the results of Kim Il-song's recent visits to the Soviet Union and East European countries. The visit is nothing new or significant in that it simply followed the protocol of existing diplomatic convention. In fact, before he became premier, Kang Song-san passed through the following positions: responsible secretary of the Pyongyang City party branch (1978); vice premier and, concurrent, minister of railways (1977); member of the Political Bureau of the party (1980); and first vice premier (1982). He is an economic technocrat of the party officialdom who had been primarily engaged in domestic affairs rather than foreign affairs until he became premier. Therefore, he was such a personage not well-known not only to the western world but also to the socialist countries. Thus, he must have felt the necessity of familiarizing himself with the faces of the PRC's leaders and vice versa through a visit to the PRC. Furthermore, Kang accompanied Kim Il-song for 47 days from the middle of May this year during the latter's visits to the Soviet Union and East European countries. Accordingly, Kang was able to spontaneously tell the PRC side the content of the visits on behalf of Kim Il-song. Besides the factor of convention or protocol, the problem of economic cooperation became an important issue in terms of the purposes of Kang's recent PRC visit. This was clearly indicated in the Kang

Song-san-Zhao Ziyang talks. Although the content of the talks has not been revealed in detail, it became obvious from the content of references made by premiers of both sides during the talks that multilateral economic cooperation was going on between the two countries. Furthermore, there were indications that emphasis would be placed on North Korea's light industry, which is under-developed, rather than on heavy industry and the military, on which emphases used to be placed. In particular, it is very noteworthy that Kang made clear in his talks with Zhao Ziyang that primary efforts would be made to develop light industry, and that from now on the primary emphasis would be placed on raising the living standard of the people for the coming 3 years.

Such a situation as this resulted from the circumstances in which the North Korean puppets placed emphasis on heavy industry and consistently devoted themselves to war preparations only, thereby causing the economic situation in North Korea to fall into a wretched plight, as revealed [by Kang himself]. However, [even worse than that], the rhetoric of self-reliance to which the North Korean puppets have held fast so far has come to its limit; and such a situation, as so revealed, is threatening even the establishment designed to implement succession from father to son of Kim's [family]. Consequently, when the North Korean puppets end the second 7 year plan (1978-1984) and begin the next new economic plan, they will have great concern about the field of light industry. They will then attribute it to achievements of Kim Chong-il, the successor, and thereby try to bring about a new vital power to the people of North Korea.

However, in reality, not to mention the economic foundation for the development of light industry, the foreign currency [holdings] of the North Korean puppets are very poor, as actual circumstances reveal. As a result, the next economic plan will be affected by the amount of economic cooperation that will be rendered by the PRC as a result of Kang Song-san's recent visit. However, it seems that such agreements which could greatly meet the expectations of [the North Korean puppets] were not made in view of the fact that the PRC, too, is engrossed in getting light industry facilities mostly by means of introducing western capital or joint investments. In fact, when Kang Song-san praised at the welcome banquet the PRC's policy of modernization by stating that the PRC is enjoying the greatest period of prosperity in its history, Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC, showed reluctance by revealing the fact that there is economic difficulty in the PRC also, although he emphatically cited the development of friendly cooperative relations with the North Korean puppets. In view of all this, a greater significance may be found in the following indications given by Kang Song-san's recent visit to the PRC: the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the PRC and the North Korean puppets have been confirmed, and that the North Korean puppets are trying to implement an open door policy toward foreign countries through the PRC while mapping out their next economic development plan.

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CSO: 4107/230

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

KIM CHONG-IL'S WORKS PRAISED ABROAD

Pyongyang NODONG CHONGNYON in Korean 6 Sep 84 p 1

[Article: "The Powerful Ideological and Theoretical Weapon for Revolution and Construction" "Publications of Various Countries Carry Historical Theses of Comrade Kim Chong-il, the Dear Leader"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 Sep (KCNA)--Section 2, entitled "Independence in Politics," of Chapter 1, entitled "The Independent Stand Must Be Held Fast," in Part 4, entitled "Leading Principles of the Chuche Ideology," of the thesis of Comrade Kim Chong-il, the dear leader, entitled "On the Chuche Ideology" was carried by the 4 August issue of THE ZAMBIAN DAILY MAIL, a paper published in Zambia.

The paper respectfully carried a portrait of Comrade Kim Chong-il, the dear leader.

Section 1, entitled "Chuche in Ideology," of Chapter 1, entitled "The Independent Stand Must Be Held Fast," in Part 4, entitled "Leading Principles of the Chuche Ideology," of the thesis of Comrade Kim Chong-il, the dear leader entitled "On the Chuche Ideology" was carried by THE MAURITIUS TIMES, a paper published in Mauritius.

The thesis was carried by the 20 July issue of the paper.

Section 2, entitled "Independence in Politics," of Chapter 1, entitled "The Independent Stand Must Be Held Fast," in Part 4, entitled "Leading Principles of the Chuche Ideology," of the thesis of Comrade Kim Chong-il, the dear leader, entitled "On the Chuche Ideology" was carried by the 23 August issue of the AL-THAWRAH, a paper published in Syria.

In the prefatory note, the paper said as follows:

Comrade Kim Chong-il, the dear leader, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Korean Workers Party and a secretary of the Party Central Committee, is a distinguished ideological theorist, who, equipped with unparalleled wisdom and scientific insight, is thoroughly safeguarding, holding fast to, and deepening and developing the revolutionary thought of President Kim Il-song, the great leader, by means of unwavering ideological theory activities and energetic pursuit.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, the dear leader, formulated scientifically and theoretically the revolutionary thought of President Kim Il-sung, the great leader, and set forth the platform of modeling the whole society after the chuche ideology. This holds the most scintillating place in his ideological and theoretical activities.

Section 2, entitled "Independence in Politics," and Section 3, entitled "Self-reliance in Economy," of Chapter 1, entitled "The Independent Stand Must Be Held Fast," in Part 4, entitled "Leading Principles of the Chuche Ideology," of the thesis of Comrade Kim Chong-il, the dear leader, entitled "On the Chuche Ideology" were carried by THE MAURITIUS TIMES, a paper published in Mauritius.

The thesis was carried by the 27 July issue of the paper.

Section 2, entitled "Giving Priority to the Political Work," of Chapter 3, entitled "Control Must be Established on the Basis of Ideology," in Part 4, entitled "Leading Principles of the Chuche Ideology," of the thesis of Comrade Kim Chong-il, the dear leader, entitled "On the Chuche Ideology" was carried by the 11 August issue of THE WEEKLY SPECTATOR, a paper published in Ghana.

In the prefatory note, the paper pointed out as follows:

In his historical thesis "On the Chuche Ideology," Comrade Kim Chong-il, the dear leader, clearly enunciated the necessity, principle, and method of giving priority to the political work.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, the dear leader, pointed out as follows:

"In order to carry out revolutionary tasks successfully, it is imperative to give priority to the political work, which is designed to indoctrinate the people and put them in motion, rather than to all other works."

Thanks to the overall enunciation of the principle of giving priority to the political work made by the dear leader comrade, the party and the state of the working-class has come to have powerful ideological, theoretical weapons with which the masses of the people can be indoctrinated and put in motion, and with which the revolution and construction can be forcefully pushed.

The justness and vitality of the principle of giving priority to the political work, which has been consistently upheld by the Korean Workers Party, have been fully proved in the course of implementing the Korean revolution.

Section 3, entitled "Independence in Economy," of Chapter 1, entitled "The Independent Stand Must Be Held Fast," in Part 4, entitled "the Leading Principles of the Chuche Ideology," of the thesis of Comrade Kim Chong-il, the dear leader, entitled "On the Chuche Ideology" was carried by the 2 May issue of EL DIA, a paper published in Mexico.

The paper respectfully carried a portrait of Comrade Kim Chong-il, the dear leader.

In the prefatory note, the paper wrote as follows:

Comrade Kim Chong-il, the dear comrade, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Korean Workers Party and a secretary of the Party Central Committee, is a great ideologist and theorist, who is enriching the treasury of Kim Il-songism with activities of creative and original ideologies and theories. Not only the people of Korea but also the people of the world are paying immeasurable respect to him and have the feeling of infinite longing toward him.

The ideological and theoretical activities of Comrade Kim Chong-il, the dear leader, are shining as immortal achievements which were made while he, equipped with excellent wisdom and scientific insight, was safeguarding, holding fast to, deepening and developing the revolutionary thought of President Kim Il-song, the great leader, by means of unwearying meditation and energetic pursuit.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, the dear leader, has formulated a monolithic system of the ideology, theory, and method of chuche out of the revolutionary thought of President Kim Il-song, the great leader. He scientifically enunciated the structure, basic characteristics, and historical profile of [President Kim Il-song's revolutionary thought].

The 27 May issue of AL-JUMHURIYAH, a paper published in Egypt, carried the gist of the thesis "The Korean Workers Party Is a Chuche Type Revolutionary Party Which Is Carrying on the Glorious Tradition of 'T'iut, Tigtut'" of Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Korean Workers Party and a secretary of the Party Central Committee.

.. in the prefatory note, the paper pointed out as follows:

Today, the Korean Workers Party, which was founded by comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader, has been strengthened and developed into an invincible party by means of the energetic leadership of His Excellency Kim Chong-il, the dear leader, member of the Standing Committee; and a revolutionary transformation is being effected in the work of the party.

His Excellency Kim Chong-il has set forth tasks that should be carried out to further strengthen and develop the Korean Workers Party into a chuche type revolutionary party and is judiciously leading the struggle designed to implement them.

He strengthened the rank and file of the party, rendered the whole party cadre-oriented, and saw to it that a well-regulated system would be established in the party life of members of the party. He is judiciously guiding works of the party so that the party may establish a blood relationship with the masses and take root deeply among the masses.

THE VOICE OF THE WORKING-CLASS, a journal published in the Congo, carried the portion dealing with the unification of the fatherland in the thesis "Let Us March Ahead Upholding the Banner of Marxism-Leninism and the Chuche Ideology!" of Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the

Political Bureau of the Korean Workers Party and a secretary of the Party Central Committee.

The thesis was carried by the 27 July issue of the journal.

UNIDAD, a paper published in Peru, carried the gist of the thesis "Let Us March Ahead Upholding the Banner of Marxism-Leninism and the Chuche Ideology!" of Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Korean Workers Party and a secretary of the Party Central Committee.

The thesis was carried by the 19 July issue of the paper.

FOLKET, a paper published in Sweden, carried the gist of the thesis "Let Us March Ahead Upholding the Banner of Marxism, Leninism and the Chuche Ideology" of Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Korean Workers Party and a secretary of the Party Central Committee.

The thesis was carried by the 7 August issue of the paper.

EL NUEVO DIARIO, a paper published in Nicaragua, carried the gist of the thesis "Let Us March Ahead Upholding the Banner of Marxism-Leninism and the Chuche Ideology!" of Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Korean Workers Party and a secretary of the Party Central Committee.

The thesis was carried by the 20 July issue of the paper.

The 20 July issue of A CAPITAL, a paper published in Portugal, carried the gist of the thesis "Let Us March Ahead Upholding the Banner of Marxism-Leninism and the Chuche Ideology!" of Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Korean Workers Party and a secretary of the Party Central Committee.

The paper respectfully carried a portrait of Comrade Kim Chong-il, the dear leader, who is overseeing the editorial plan of NODONG SINMUN.

(NAYAYUGU), a paper published in Bangladesh, carried the gist of the thesis "Let Us March Ahead Upholding the Banner of Marxism-Leninism and the Chuche Ideology!" of Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Korean Workers Party and a secretary of the Party Central Committee.

The thesis was carried by the 28 June issue of the paper.

THE EQUATOR, a paper published in Uganda, carried the gist of the thesis "Let Us March Ahead Upholding the Banner of Marxism-Leninism and the Chuche Ideology!" of Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Korean Workers Party and a secretary of the Party Central Committee.

The thesis was carried by the 9 May issue of the paper.

(CIDMAYA), a paper published in Burkina Faso, carried the gist of the thesis "Let Us March Ahead Upholding the Banner of Marxism-Leninism and the Chuche Ideology!" of Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Korean Workers Party and a secretary of the Party Central Committee.

The thesis was carried by the 8 June issue of the paper.

KIN NICKI-SEI SHUGI NO KENKYU, a journal of the Society for the Research of Kim Il-songism, or the Kin Nichi-sei Shugi Kenkyukai in Japan, carried a gist of the thesis, "Let Us March Ahead Upholding the Banner of Marxism-Leninism and the Chuche Ideology!" of Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Korean Workers Party and a secretary of the Party Central Committee.

The thesis was carried by the No 29 issue of the journal.

7989

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N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NEWLY-BUILT MANSUDEA ASSEMBLY HALL DESCRIBED

SK140502 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0416 GMT 14 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 Oct (KCNA)--The new building of the Mansudae assembly hall, another grand monumental edifice of the Workers' Party age, has made its appearance in the central part of the captial city of Pyongyang. Its construction has taken a little more than one year and a half.

This assembly hall on the Mansudae hill, which is peculiar in architectural style and grand in appearance, is an edifice of eternal value brilliantly representing the chuche-based architectural aesthetic idea of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il. It has attained the highest reach of architectural art.

The building with a total floor space of 45,000 square meters, 3.5 times the former assembly hall, consists of one story underground and four stories on the ground. It is dignified and ponderous in appearance to befit the state assembly hall. It has a large conference hall, a small meeting hall, negotiating rooms, signature rooms, lounges and parlors. It is so splendidly furnished that it can well serve as a venue of a big international conference.

The assembly hall building is characteristic of the natural rocks used in it. Its walls, balconies, pillars and everything else are all beautifully adorned with well cut and trimmed natural stones and stone sculptures and the base walls of the gigantic building are all natural stones. Nearly 50,000 square meters of natural stone were used in the construction of the assembly hall.

Its inside also appears dignified to fit the character of the state assembly hall. Gorgeous chandeliers are suspended from the ceiling of the main entrance hall in the frontal part of which there stand marble pillars. Groups of sculptures portraying the worker, the peasant, the soldier and the intellectual stand between the marble pillars of the corridor. And the floors of the wide corridor and the main entrance hall are decorated with natural gems after carpet patterns.

The large conference hall has more than 2,000 seats. A stone statue of the great leader President Kim Il-song stands on the background of the platform.

The seats are so peculiarly arranged that one fancies that he faces the platform frontally from any seat.

The conference rooms are all furnished with splendid facilities such as sound devices, translation rooms capable of issuing ten languages simultaneously, lighting devices, tables and revolving chairs, and decorations.

Beside the large conference room, the small conference room, negotiating rooms, signature rooms, many lounges and parlors are also arranged to suit external activities.

Ten odd escalators and elevators operate simultaneously for the conveniences of the attendants of the conference.

The lighting is done with fluorescent and mercurial lamps, and the wood-engravings, metal and gypsum decorations and stone decorations are well executed to go well with the inside structures and styles.

The building is equipped with modern air conditioning and temperature and moisture regulating devices.

The wide halls of the building can be used for national exhibitions.

CSO: 4100/020

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

FUNCTIONARIES URGED TO WAGE STRUGGLE FOR ENHANCING PEOPLE'S LIVES

Pyongyang MINJU CHOSEN in Korean 8 Jul 84 p 2

[Article by Ko Myong-kyo: "Raising People's Living Standard Declared To Be Sacred Duty of Government Workers"]

[Text] To promote people's welfare systematically is an issue that takes up a very important position in the construction of socialism and communism.

The objective of our revolution lies in our effort to make people's lives better. Therefore, to positively struggle for enhancing people's lives one step higher is an important task confronting the party and the people's regime, those who are waging the revolution.

Our party considers the constant improvement of people's lives as a supreme principle of one's own activity, and it has been waging an energetic struggle for improving workers' living conditions at every time and phase of revolutionary development.

Our party has especially stepped up the construction of socialism to meet the requirements for historic work designed to convert all society to the chuche ideology, it has presented a plan designed to drastically improve the standard of people's material and cultural lives, and it has shown in detail ways to carry it out through various meetings as well as materials.

In this connection, the book titled, "On Further Improving People's Life," authored by the dear comrade Kim Chong-il, has a significant meaning.

Based on the chuche ideology, the dear comrade Kim Il-song has once again made clear the significance and importance that the book has in connection with the improvement of people's lives. He showed in detail ways and [methods to achieve this principle]. The book serves as the leading guide to which the government organ workers should adhere in their activities.

It is a revolutionary duty of the government organ functionaries to support highly the leadership of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il who is making every effort to realize the great leader's farsighted plan designed to have our

people enjoy the highest happiness human beings can have on the highest peak in paradise.

As far as the government organ functionaries are concerned, there is no more honorable thing than their devoted struggle for the realization of the lofty will of the party and the leader.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, who is a member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and the secretary of the KWP Central Committee, pointed out as follows: "By understanding the party's intention clearly and by displaying highly revolutionary spirit, party loyalty, working class spirit and people-mindedness, you, comrades, are required to vigorously wage struggles for heightening one step higher the standard of our people's material and cultural lives." ("On Further Improving People's Lives," p 7)

The people's government organ functionaries' positive struggle for further improving people's lives is an important requirement to fully reflect superiority of our nation's socialistic system and to solidly develop the national and social systems.

People's ideological and spiritual lives and their material lives make up two major fields of social life. The real superiority of the socialist system is represented in various fields of social life, such as the ideological, spiritual and material fields. Yet more importantly, it is fully represented in how the nation can guarantee people's material and cultural lives under its responsibility. That is because the essential characteristic of the socialist system is to insure that people enjoy a better life and to upgrade people's material and cultural lives systematically. Accordingly, if we want to fully display the superiority of the socialist system, we should drastically improve people's lives so that they can fully enjoy an autonomous and creative life not only politically but also materially and culturally. By doing so, the revolutionary enthusiasm and initiative of workers can be heightened; our party and the republic's government can earn increased confidence from the people, and political and economic foundation of the nation's socialist system can become firmer.

Under the situation being created in our country today, the government organ functionaries are required to wage a positive struggle for improving people's lives. At present, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique are increasingly stepping up their uproar of anticomunism and anti-republic [as published] and are frantically running around in order to break out a new war. Because of the enemy's frantic maneuver for war, a highly dangerous situation is being created in our country today in that war could break out at any given time.

Facing the tense situation that has been created, we should timely smash the rascals' maneuver for provoking a new war and, in order to firmly protect (like Ch'ollung Castle) the revolutionary trophies, the entire people must firmly be prepared politically and ideologically. In this connection,

enhancing people's lives has an important meaning.

By improving people's lives drastically, we should provide them with an affluent and civilized life so that they can warmly feel the benevolent solicitude of the party and the leader as well as the superiority of the socialist system. Furthermore, they can firm up their ideological preparedness and resolve to safeguard such a gratifying system at the cost of their lives. This was well exhibited in our historic experience of the Fatherland Liberation War which was filled with an arduous and heroic struggle and a great victory.

The 3-year Fatherland Liberation War was a severe, trying period for our fatherland and our people. Throughout the days of the difficult war, the entire people vigorously launched into a holy war to destroy the enemy, and both military and civilians fought the war as one.

In the midst of the rain of fire in the heated, gruesome war with no particular distinction between the front-line and the rear area, numerous heroic soldiers emerged. Some heroes cleared an assault route for their unit by blocking the enemy's fire with their blood-boiling chests, the brave soldiers of Wolmi-do Island used their bodies like shells to fight a decisive battle, and finally there were the heroes who devoted their entire selves to guarantee production and transportation.

Even under the cruel circumstances that caused the fatherland to experience a severe ordeal, the entire people, including men, women, the old and the young, were able to fight against the enemy bravely with a firm conviction because they poignantly experienced the preciousness of the great leader's bosom as well as the bosom of the fatherland while they enjoyed a happy life for the first time in their lives in the bosom of the respected leader for 5 years after the Korean liberation.

After the liberation from Japanese colonial rule, our people were able to fight without fear of death while gladly accepting any kind of ordeal. They were able to do this because they were fully aware of the superiority of our system and the benevolence shown by the respected leader who made it possible for our people to be the masters of their own country as well as the masters of land and factories. Therefore, their ardent wish was that they could give up everything else but they could not separate themselves from the bosom of the great leaders. Today, if and when we step up the ideological indoctrination work among functionaries and workers and improve people's material and cultural lives one step higher, all workers can be firmly armed with the thought of socialism and patriotism and they can be ready well to give their lives away at any time to fight for the sake of the party, the leader, the fatherland and the people.

It is an honorable mission of functionaries of the government organ to fight positively so as to constantly improve people's lives which take up such an important position in revolution and construction.

As soldiers of both the party and the leader, the government organ functionaries are revolutionaries who come out to fight with the determination to devote their whole lives to carrying out a holy task for the people. The government organ functionaries who have the most valuable political life as revolutionaries will find their honor and usefulness in performing their duty for the people and in devoting themselves to carrying out the party's great work. The revolutionary spirit, the party loyalty, the working class spirit, and the people-mindedness on the part of the government organ functionaries are to be judged according to how they are working in order to improve the people's lives.

Those functionaries who do not vigorously make an effort to enable people to enjoy more affluent material lives, to make their living conditions more cultural and to make their work more joyful, cannot be regarded as doing their duty at the frontline of the revolution as servants of the people.

The government organ functionaries are leading elements who should organize and execute struggles for achieving the party policy to drastically improve the people's lives.

In order to constantly improve the people's lives, we should produce various farm products, including grains, and should further develop maritime industry. Furthermore, we should produce more and various high-quality consumer goods for people, do well in supplying work for these goods, and constantly improve social food service, service facilities and city management work. It is the responsibility of the government organ functionaries to plan, organize and execute such an overall work which directly connects with worker's lives. The party fully trusts the government functionaries to whom the party assigned such an important work, and the party expects the functionaries to perform their honorable mission well. Those who devote themselves to accomplishing the mission assigned to them in order to reciprocate the party's confidence in them through results of actual work are true functionaries who are always faithful to the party and the leader.

In order to drastically improve people's lives the responsibility and the role of local government organ functionaries must be increased. The local government organ functionaries must deeply study how to better accomplish the party policy, establish execution measures thoroughly after discussing it collectively, and persistently step up and push forward the organization work so as to achieve it. If and when local government organ functionaries work hard with an attitude that they manage their household affairs earnestly within their own ability, people's lives can be improved even further.

Being deeply aware of the revolutionary duty and by glorifying the great leader's visit to foreign countries, all government organ functionaries are required to insure our people enjoy more civilized and affluent lives by vigorously waging struggles to improve the people's standard of material and cultural living to a level higher.

BUMPER CROP EXPECTED AT COOPERATIVE IN FARM

SK161611 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1545 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 Oct (KCNA)--A bumper crop has visited again the Songsok cooperative farm, Pyongwon County, South Pyongan Province, in the Yoldusam-cholli plain.

This year the average per hectare yield of rice and maize is expected to reach over 8 and 7 tons respectively and the farm's grain production to go up by more than 700 tons above the previous year. Thus, the per household share of grain is foreseen to be one ton greater than last year.

The farm was organized in 1957.

The great leader President Kim Il-song personally visited the farm in the spring of that year and detailed the direction of developing the farm and ways to improve farmers' life.

After that time on he gave on-the-spot guidance to the farm on several occasions, brightly indicating the road to be followed by the farm, and sent it a large number of modern farm machines and lorries.

There are now more than 100 modern farm machines, such as tractors, rice transplanting machines, harvesters, etc on this farm which had only 4 oxes and 0.2 ox-carts for each 100 hectares in the year of its appearance.

All farmers have acquired the general knowledge above the middle school graduates' and 80 of them are agro-engineers or assistant agro-engineers.

Cosy modern dwelling houses are found in the villages.

The rural electrification and irrigation have already been completed and comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization are making rapid progress. As a result, agricultural production is on an annual increase.

The grain output at present is 2.5 times that of 1957 and the fruit and meat production sharply went up. Farmers' share on distribution swelled about 5 times in the same period.

The living standard of the farmers surpassed by far that of well-to-do middle peasants in the past.

The farm has a people's hospital, a primary school, a senior middle school, a house of culture, etc and all farmers and their children enjoy a cultural life benefited from free medical service and education.

CSO: 4100/020

N.KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

KCNA REPORTS ON DEVELOPMENT OF KOREAN SPORTS

SK151016 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1001 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 Oct (KCNA)--October 14 is the 35th sports day of Korea. Wide-range sports games have taken place this year, too.

Tens of thousands of players, among them nearly 30,000 young men and women and children, took part in sports games of national scale such as the contests for "Mangyongdae Prize," the contests for "Paekdusan Prize" and the national sports games of senior middle school and college students for "September 5 Prize."

The old records of the republic were rewritten in several dozen events including track and field, swimming and shooting.

The sports of Korea has made a daily progress under the correct leadership of the great leader President Kim Il-song.

He set forth the policy of firmly preparing the entire people for labor and national defense by popularizing sports, thoroughly establishing chuche in sports and rapidly developing sports science and technique and has wisely led this work.

Now sports has become an inseparable part of life of the Korean people. The working people and youth and children are actively taking part in sports group activities.

Deep attention is paid to school sports. One or two specialized sports groups operate in each school. Now a brisk movement is afoot for the title of "model sports school."

The "September-October month for the examination of people's physical strength," various seasonal sports months, and the mountaineering in spring and autumn are good opportunities for the physical training of the working people and young men and women and children.

The mass gymnastic display is widely disseminated to help in the education of students and children in collectivism and their physical training.

Sports events of various domains are held one on the heels of the other every year with the massive participation of working people and youth and children. The sports tournaments of national scale alone number more than twenty every year.

The first national sports games of agricultural working people was held and the 21st national traditional sports games in September and now the DPRK championships is open since September 20, drawing capacity spectators every day.

Chuche-based sports technique is developing daily. Korean sportsmen emerge successful at international sports games.

They have won world and Asian titles many a time in boxing, table tennis, women's volleyball, wrestling, weightlifting, shooting, track and field, and other events. Our boy Kom Chol-hwan took the freestyle 48 kg title at the world wrestling championships held in the Soviet Union last year. Kim Kwang-un of our country came off the world title holder in the short wave and ultra-short wave detection events in the youth group at the second world wireless electric wave detection championships held in Norway in September this year.

Korean players have carried off thousands of medals from international tournaments in the past period.

More than 400 people's sportsmen and merited sportsmen and nearly 1,000 sports masters have emerged.

Sports reserves are trained under a far-reaching plan.

There is a sports university in Pyongyang, a central sports institute in Nampo, and sports colleges in the provinces and upwards of 200 sports clubs are open throughout the country.

Korea has the 100,000 seats Kim Il-song stadium, the Pyongyang indoor stadium and ice rink, the sports village in Nampo, and modernly furnished stadiums and gymnasiums, and mountaing training bases in all parts of the country.

CSO: 4100/020

K.KOREA/MEDIA AND THE ARTS

ANNIVERSARY OF KOREAN JOURNALISTS IN JAPAN NOTED

SK141100 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0915 GMT 14 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 14 Oct (KCNA)--Papers here Sunday dedicate an editorial article to the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Association of Korean Journalists and Publishers in Japan.

Noting that the association has covered a proud road over the last three decades since its founding under the wise leadership of the great leader President Kim Il-song, NODONG SINMUN in its article says:

The association has directed primary efforts to modelling its organization on the chuche idea and firmly arming all the Korean men of the press in Japan with the chuche idea of the respected leader. At the same time, it has powerfully organized the journalists and editors to wield their pen in bringing the greatness of the respected leader home to the Korean masses and inspiring them in the fulfillment of the patriotic tasks of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (CHONGNYON).

It made the journalists and publishers to do their bit, especially, for the education of compatriots by grasping proper seeds and waging a speed campaign and writing more appealing articles conducive to the fulfillment of patriotic tasks of CHONGNYON.

While widely propagandizing the immortal chuche idea within and without, the association extensively propagated the proposals for national reunification including the proposal for founding of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward by the great leader among the Japanese and world peoples, despite the difficult conditions of an alien land, thus deepening reverence for the leader among them and greatly helping towards the growth of the international ranks of supporters and sympathizers for our people's cause of national reunification.

Now several dozen kinds of newspapers, magazines and other publications are brought out by the Korean men of the press in Japan and they are disseminated in far more than one hundred countries. This deserves to be highly proud of.

CSO: 4100/020

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

SIERRA LEONEAN PRESIDENT'S SONS FETED

SK141050 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0910 GMT 14 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 14 Oct (KCNA)--The Government of the DPRK gave a reception at the Ongnyu Restaurant last evening in honor of visiting parliamentarian Jengo Stevens and director of a department of the Health Ministry Jongo Pie Stevens, sons of Sierra Leonean President Siaka Probyn Stevens.

The reception was addressed by Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki and Jengo Stevens.

In his speech, Chong Chun-ki said: The friendly relations between our two countries established by the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and His Excellency respected President Siaka Probyn Stevens are being deepened as the days go by. Today the Sierra Leonean people under the leadership of His Excellency respected President Siaka Probyn Stevens are scoring great successes by directing efforts to agriculture to consolidate the national independence and attain self-sufficiency in food, upholding the slogan "independent projects."

Jengo Stevens (?said) in his speech: I express wholehearted thanks to the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people under the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il for inviting us to visit beautiful Korea.

Through this visit, I will learn from successes made by the Korean people in the political, economic, and social and cultural fields through the application of the chuche idea founded by the great leaders President Kim Il-song.

The attendants toasted the good health and long life of the great leader President Kim Il-song, the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and the good health and long life of His Excellency respected President Siaka Probyn Stevens.

The guests arrived in Pyongyang on October 13.

CSO: 4100/020

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DFRF, KPA DELEGATIONS LEAVE FOR CHINA

SK170409 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0356 GMT 17 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 17 Oct (KCNA)--A delegation of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland headed by Yo Yon-ku, director of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the front, and a friendship visiting group of the Korean People's Army headed by Lt General Kim Kwang-chin to visit China and a delegation of the North Hwangyong Provincial Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Yi Kil-ho, secretary of the provincial committee, to visit the maritime territory of the Soviet Union left on October 16.

The state Pyongyang Circus and the Pyongyang Children's Instrumental Orchestra headed by Yi Si-ho, vice-chairman of the Korean Entertainment Association, left yesterday for a visit to Thailand.

A delegation of the Chinese journal RED FLAG headed by editor in chief Xiong Fu arrived in Pyongyang on the same day.

Arriving here yesterday were a delegation of the Gunma Prefectural Headquarters of the Japan Socialist Party headed by deputy executive chairman Kihei Takahashi and a delegation of the Japan-Korea society for cultural exchange.

A delegation of the Confederation of the Journalist and Provincial Journalist Association of Thailand headed by Chalio Chongchaloen, vice-president of the Confederation of the Journalist and president of the Provincial Journalist Association, and Dr H.L. Teller, UNESCO permanent representative in China, arrived in Pyongyang yesterday.

A Polish journalists delegation and a GDR artists delegation arrived in Pyongyang on October 15.

The party workers delegation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, the delegation of the Chiba prefectural headquarters of the Japan Socialist Party, the delegation of the Dietmen's League for the promotion of Japan-Korea friendship and Japan-Korea Fishery Council, the delegation of the council of local industrial unions of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan, the Greek political and economic trade delegation, the Guinean

ambassador and the secretary general of the Colombia-Korea Association of Friendship and Culture left here on October 16.

A home-visiting group of Koreans in Japan arrived in Pyongyang yesterday for a visit to the socialist homeland.

CSO: 4100/020

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM CHONG-IL GREETED BY THAI, PERUVIAN LEADERS

SK170412 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0402 GMT 17 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 17 Oct (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, received messages of greetings from Prayoom Suraniwongse, general secretary of the National Democratic Party of Thailand, Banharn Silpa-archa, general secretary of the National Party of Thailand, and Senator Rolando Brena Pantoja, president of the Executive Committee of the National Left Revolutionary Union of Peru, on the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

In his message the general secretary of the National Democratic Party of Thailand says that, under the wise and energetic leadership of respected His Excellency Kim Chong-il, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has earned itself a worldwide fame today as a dignified independent and sovereign state where the chuche idea founded by the great President Kim Il-song has been applied in all fields of the social life.

The president of the Executive Committee of the National Left Revolutionary Union of Peru in his message says that the successes achieved by the Korean people in the socialist revolution and construction over the last 36 years since the founding of the republic and in the struggle against the aggression of the U.S. imperialists, under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, have served as a great encouragement and excellent example for the world people.

The messages sincerely wish dear Comrade Kim Chong-il good health and a long life.

CSO: 4100/020

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

CZECHOSLOVAK AMBASSADOR--Pyongyang, 15 Oct (KCNA)--Josef Hadravek, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic to our country, left here on October 13 by train at the recall of his government. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2203 GMT 14 Oct 84 SK]

DELEGATION TO USSR--Pyongyang, 14 Oct (KCNA)--A delegation of the Korean National Peace Committee headed by its vice-chairman Yu Hae-yong to a consultative meeting of leading personnel for defense of peace of socialist countries to be held in the Soviet Union, an educational delegation of our country headed by Yi Sang-sol, vice-chairman of the Education Commission, and a delegation of Kim Chaek University of Technology headed by its President Pak Yong-chol left Pyongyang on October 13 for a visit to the Soviet Union. The Chinese Foreign Ministry delegation headed by its vice-minister Yao Guang and the Mongolian Government trade delegation headed by N. Bauu, vice-minister of foreign trade, left here for home on the same day. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0901 GMT 14 Oct 84 SK]

DPRK DELEGATIONS RETURN--Pyongyang, 13 Oct (KCNA)--The delegation of the Foreign Ministry of our country headed by its Vice-minister Kim Chae-suk which had visited China, the delegation of Kim Il-song University headed by its Vice-president No Song-chan which had visited Yugoslavia and the delegation of the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea headed by vice-chairman of its Central Committee Pak Yong-pae which had visited the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia returned home on October 12. A delegation of the state bureau for travel and tourism of China headed by its director Han Kehua, a Greek political and economic trade delegation headed by Gerasimos Bristogianitis, a delegation of Kyoto citizens for Japan-Korea friendship headed by Azuma Lkuda, honorary professor and former president of Kyoto University of Japan, arrived in Pyongyang on October 12. The Romanian Government trade delegation headed by Paula Prieutcaasa, vice-minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, left here for home yesterday. [Excerpt] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0350 GMT 13 Oct 84 SK]

EGYPTIAN ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS--Pyongyang, 16 Oct (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, today received credentials from Mohie Eldin Youssef Elattar, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Agzo Republic of Egypt to our country. Present on the occasion were first vice-minister

of Foreign Affairs Yi Chong-mok and officials of the Egyptian Embassy in Pyongyang. After receiving the credentials, President Kim Il-song had a conversation with the ambassador. The ambassador conveyed a personal letter of President Mohamed Hosni Mubarak to President Kim Il-song. He received a gift from the ambassador. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1554 16 Oct 84 SK]

CSO: 4100/020

N.KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

DAILY CONDEMNS SOUTH AFRICA'S BOTHA, ELECTIONS

SK150420 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0359 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 Oct (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today in a signed article titled "An Eagle President" lashes at Botha, the boss of the South African racists, for staging a fraudulent "election" and seating himself in the chair of the "president."

As for the "three-chamber parliament" where Botha was elected "president", it was fabricated in August through a fraudulent and deceptive "elections" thoroughly excluding the South Africans and an offspring of the crafty and despicable political drama enacted by him before seating himself in the chair of "president", the article notes, and stresses:

It is entirely illegal and brigandish that the "president of the state" was elected at this deceptive "three-chamber parliament."

Botha's assumption of office as "president" is aimed at gratifying his wold ambition for long-term office.

His outcry that he would "respect the people's hope and idea" is nothing but a deceptive trick to improve his image.

The South African people ironically call Botha "an eagle president" accusing him of the cunning methods by which he was elected "president."

This is because that he took a "presidential" office in an illegal and brigandish way and is making desperate efforts to prop the racist rule on the edge of corruption, resorting to all sorts of fascist tyranny.

Botha is backed and patronaged by U.S. imperialism. The U.S. imperialists keep supplying sophisticated weapons and equipment to the Botha clique.

It is nobody's secret that the recent "presidential elections" book place on their script and instructions. The U.S. imperialists have sought to step up the policy of aggression and plunder in Africa with the Botha clique as a shock brigade.

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